



Council of Khalistan Press Release



'RECOGNIZE YE ALL THE HUMAN RACE AS ONE'

Guru Gobind Singh Ji, Tenth Master

www.khalistan.com

Email: khalistan@khalistan.com

Contact: B. Singh (202) 337-1904

Release Instructions: Immediate, January 21, 2010

Sikhs Protest Indian Genocide on Republic Day *Sikhs Mourn Murders of Over 250,000 Sikh Brothers and Sisters* No Democracy for Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, Other Minorities

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 21, 2010 – India declared itself a republic on January 26, 1950, formally adopting its constitution, written by the Dalit ("untouchable") leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. But India is not a republic. It is a Hindu theocracy where minorities are routinely murdered, oppressed, and humiliated. Since 1984, India has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs. Another 52,000 are being held as political prisoners. Police officers were paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to kill Sikhs. In addition, more than 90,000 Kashmiri Muslims and 2,000 to 5,000 Muslims in Gujarat have died at the hands of the government. The Indian government has killed over 300,000 Christians in Nagaland as well as tens of thousands of Assamese, Bodos, Dalits, Manipuris, Tamils, and other minorities. In the words of Narinder Singh, a spokesman for the Golden Temple, the seat of the Sikh religion, who was interviewed in August 1997 by National Public Radio, "The Indian government, all the time they boast that they are secular, that they are democratic. But they have nothing to do with a democracy, nothing to do with a secularism. They just kill Sikhs to please the majority."

What is there for Sikhs and other minorities to celebrate? The essence of democracy is the right to self-determination, but for minorities there is no self-determination. As Representative Dana Rohrabacher (R-Cal.) Has said, "For the people of Jammu and Punjab and Kashmir, India might as well not be a democracy. For them, India might as well be Nazi Germany. The January 15-30, 2010 issue of *Dalit Voice* writes of India's "treacherous relationship with Nazi Germany which they desperately cultivated in the hope that Hitler would defeat Britain, their hated enemy which ruled India then."

A major force in India is the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), an organization that *Dalit Voice* describes as a "Brahminical terrorist organization." It was formed in support of the Fascist movement. The main opposition party, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), is the political arm of the RSS. The RSS published a booklet on how to implicate Christians in false criminal cases. The RSS and its branches have been implicated in major acts of violence and terrorism. Even worse, according to *Dalit Voice*, is "the more deadly Brahminical terrorist outfit called the Abhinav Bharat, headed by a serving Indian army officer, Lt. Col. [Shrikant Prasad] Purohit, now in jail for many terrorist killings along with his gang." Purohit procured RDX explosives for a train blast and planned a Hindu government in exile. The Indian government is involved in Lt. Col. Purohit's activities. That is not India's only involvement with terrorism. According to the January 2, 2002 issue of the *Washington Times*, India is sponsoring cross-border terrorism in the Pakistani province of Sindh. India has spent \$1.3 billion in Afghanistan to undermine the interests of Pakistan. It gave \$1.5 billion to the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, to propagate and support covert state terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir, according to the Indian newspaper *Hitavada*.

For Sikhs, the only way out of this quagmire is to free their homeland, Khalistan, from its occupation by India. In a free Khalistan, Sikhs will flourish and have the respect of the international community. In a free Khalistan, Sikhs can live with honor and dignity among the other nations of the world. We must have our own representatives to the United Nations and other international organizations.

As soon as Khalistan is free, per capita income will increase manyfold. There are three million Sikhs outside India. They are anxious to help their Sikh brothers and sisters back home as soon as Khalistan is free. If every Sikh outside India invested \$5000 in free Khalistan, that would amount to 1.5 billion dollars. This would transform Punjab from a poverty-stricken country where farmers are forced to sell their crops at below-market rates to a prosperous land like Europe. And Sikhs would not be the only ones who would invest. Other people who were looking to make a profit would invest in a thriving, prosperous Khalistan. The farmers of Khalistan would be able to sell their produce internationally at market rates, which would double, triple, or even quadruple the price they could receive. This would bring enormous prosperity to the farmers of Khalistan.

"Only freedom for Khalistan will end the repression and allow the people of Punjab, Khalistan to live in freedom, dignity, and prosperity," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, the organization leading the struggle to liberate Khalistan. "Remember Khalsa Bagi Yan Badshah," he said. "Democracies don't commit genocide. Republic Day should be a day of mourning, not celebration" Dr. Aulakh said. "It is time for India to live up to the principles of its constitution and protect and extend freedom for all. And it is time to start a *Shantmai Morcha* to end the Indian occupation and liberate Khalistan."

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Memorandum to European Parliament Human Rights Branch Regarding Persecution of Sikhs, Christians, and Other Minorities in India November 12, 2009

Free Khalistan is Essential for the Survival of the Sikh Nation

November 12, 2009

To the Members of Parliament:

Thank you for inviting me here today. India pretends to be a democracy like Belgium or the United States, but in fact it is a repressive, theocratic tyranny. To quote U.S. Representative Edolphus Towns, “the mere fact that they have the right to choose their oppressors does not mean that they live in a democracy.” Democracies do not engage in extrajudicial killings of their own citizens. They do not hold political prisoners. They do not put people in jail without charge or trial. Democracies do not arrest people and kill them for demanding freedom. They don’t arrest people, torture them, murder them, secretly cremate them, and declare them unidentified bodies. India has done all these things.

The cases of Indian abuse of minorities are too numerous to mention. Recently, Sikh activist Sardar Daljit Singh Bittu was arrested merely for speaking out in support of independence for Khalistan, the Sikh homeland that declared its independence from India on October 7, 1987. Courts have ruled that supporting Khalistan is a legal activity, but the Indian government continues to arrest people for it anyway. In 2006, 35 Sikh activists were arrested for marching, making speeches, and raising the Khalistani flag. The only way this repression of Sikhs will stop is in a sovereign, independent, free Khalistan.

All in all, India has murdered over a quarter of a million Sikhs, more than 300,000 Christians in Nagaland, more than 90,000 Kashmiri Muslims, 2,000 to 5,000 Muslims in Gujarat, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Bodos, Dalits (the so-called “Untouchables”, the aboriginal people of India), Manipuris, and Tamils and other minorities. According to the Movement Against State Repression (MASR) – an organization that should not exist in a democracy – over 52,000 Sikhs are being held as political prisoners. Amnesty International reports that tens of thousands of other minorities are being held as political prisoners as well. In 1994, the U.S. State Department reported that Indian police paid out over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs. One bonus was paid to an officer who killed a three-year-old boy.

Since Christmas 1998, the target of choice has been Christians. There have been numerous attacks on prayer halls, Christian schools, and other such facilities. Several churches have

been burned. Christians have had their houses set on fire. The Indian police even broke up a Christian religious festival with gunfire! On July 31, *India-West* reported that a nun was paraded half naked through the streets of Bhubaneswar after she was raped. She is only one of several nuns who have been raped. One was forced to drink her own urine. Several priests have been murdered. Missionary Graham Staines was brutally murdered along with his 10-year-old son while they slept in their jeep by a mob of Hindus chanting "victory to Hannuman." All of these acts are committed with impunity.

A Sikh physician, Dr. Harshinder Kaur, presented a paper to the United Nations Interfaith Conference in Geneva earlier this year exposing the brutal practice of female infanticide. For this, she was threatened with "the consequences of speaking out against India" in front of the conference chairman, then transferred to a hospital in Chandigarh, requiring an 80-mile commute every day just to do her job. Then she was fired. It took significant international pressure on the Indian government to get her reinstated. The late Sardar Sukhbir Singh Osan, a journalist who ran the website Burning Punjab, received a call warning him that "it is dangerous to report against the government."

A police official told the press that the massacre in Gujarat was pre-planned. The government ordered the police not to get involved to stop the killings, an eerie parallel to the massacre of Sikhs in Delhi in 1984 in which over 20,000 Sikhs were murdered. In that incident, the police were confined to their barracks while the state-run radio and television called for more Sikh blood.

The Golden Temple attack of 1984 was an attempt by the Indian government to wipe out the Sikh religion. It set off a wave of repression that continues to this day. How can a democracy set out to destroy the religions of minority peoples?

There are enough of these kinds of incidents to fill a book. Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, and other minorities can make a "highlight reel" of their oppression and still have plenty of information left.

Listen to the words of Narinder Singh, a spokesman for the Golden Temple, to America's national Public Radio: "The Indian government all the time they boast that they're democratic, they're secular, but they have nothing to do with a democracy, they have nothing to do with a secularism. They try to crush Sikhs just to please the majority." As writer Tim Phares has written in an article for the London Institute of South Asia, "It is not safe to be a minority in India."

Thank you again for extending me this opportunity to address this august body.

Sincerely,



Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh

President

Council of Khalistan



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October 22, 2009

Daljit Singh Bittu Must Be Released Immediately

Dear Chief Minister Badal:

I am writing to you today to urge you to release Sardar Daljit Singh Bittu. Your government arrested S. Bittu in August under the so-called "Unlawful Activities Prevention Act" for displaying pictures of Sant Bhindranwale and speaking out for Khalistan. He was previously arrested in 2006 for making speeches. Is speech a crime in Punjab under your government?

It is shameful that you have arrested S. Bittu for demanding freedom. As a Sikh, presumably you say "*Raj Kare Ga Khalsa*" ("the Khalsa shall rule") every day. Do you mean it or do you just say it? If you mean it, then why aren't you in jail with S. Bittu, since speaking for Sikh freedom and sovereignty is apparently now a crime in Punjab?

When the late Colonel Partap Singh was arrested several years ago for openly supporting Khalistan, the courts ruled that supporting Khalistan is not a crime. In 2004, Gurnihal Singh Pirzada was arrested on charges that he attended a meeting with "dissidents." Although he denied attending the meeting, he said that it would not be illegal if he did. Yet your government insists on criminalizing speech in support of Khalistan. Your government was behind the removal of Akal Takht Jathedar Joginder Singh Vedanti simply because he came to New York and spoke out for Khalistan.

Similarly, Daljit Singh Bittu was simply exercising his right to freedom of speech. There was no legal basis for his arrest. By arresting him and continuing to hold him, you mark yourself as an enemy of the Sikh Nation. History will not forget and Sikhs will not forgive what you are doing.

The arrest of Daljit Singh Bittu underlines exactly why Khalistan is needed. We must have it so that people like you and the Indian regime cannot arrest Sikhs for exercising their freedom of speech. It is the only way to prevent our religion and our culture from being subsumed by the Hindu nationalists and their puppets.

Mr. Badal, I call on you to release S. Bittu immediately. It is the only way to redeem yourself in the eyes of the Khalsa Panth.

Sincerely,

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh
President
Council of Khalistan



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Release Instructions: Immediate, September 3, 2009

Bittu Arrested for Promoting Khalistan *Violation of Long-Standing Court Ruling*

Shame on Badal for Arresting Sikh for Demanding Freedom, Sovereignty

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 3, 2009 – Sardar Daljit Singh Bittu, President of the Akali Dal (Panch Pardhani), was arrested last Tuesday under the so-called "Unlawful Activities Prevention Act." Bittu was arrested for displaying pictures of Sant Jarnail Singh bhindranwale and speaking out in support of an independent Khalistan. Bittu and four others were charged with attempting to revive militancy and remanded to police custody until September 6. "It is shameful that the Badal government arrested a Sikh leader for demanding freedom when he himself presumably says 'Raj Kare Ga Khalsa' every day," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, which leads the struggle to free Khalistan, the Sikh homeland that declared its independence from India on October 7, 1987.

Bittu's arrest is part of a pattern in Punjab. When the late Colonel Partap Singh was arrested several years ago for openly supporting Khalistan, the courts ruled that supporting Khalistan is a legal activity, yet India continues to arrest people for it. Thirty-five (35) Sikh leaders, including former Member of parliament Simranjit Singh Mann as well as leaders of Dal Khalsa and others, were arrested in 2005 and 2006 for raising the flag of Khalistan and making speeches in support of Khalistan.

"It is clear once again that there is no freedom of speech in the so-called 'world's largest democracy'," said Dr. Aulakh. "India will not even live by its own laws," he said. "The case of Colonel Partap Singh clearly established that advocating Khalistan is a legal activity, yet the Indian government continues to override the law to oppress and persecute the Sikh Nation. We need a free Khalistan to put an end to the kind of abuse that Daljit Singh Bittu and others are experiencing merely for exercising their rights. How can a democracy arrest people merely for speaking out," he asked. He called on the Sikhs in Punjab to use this arrest as a catalyst to launch a Shantmai Morcha (peaceful agitation) for Khalistan.

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 300,000 Christians since 1948, almost 100,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Tamils, Assamese, Manipuris, Dalits, and others. Nuns have been raped, priests have been killed, and churches have been burned. The Indian Supreme Court called the Indian government's murders of Sikhs "**worse than a genocide.**"

According to a report by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR), 52,268 Sikhs are being held as political prisoners in India without charge or trial. Some have been in illegal custody since 1984! "These prisoners never committed any crime but peacefully speaking out for Sikh freedom," said Dr. Aulakh. "What is a democracy doing holding political prisoners?" he asked. "This alone shows that for Sikhs and other minorities, there is no democracy, no freedom of speech."

According to a witness in the Malegaon bombing case, a Central Intelligence Agency report predicts the breakup of India by 2015. In the March 4, 2002 issue of *Forbes* magazine, editor Steve Forbes wrote that multinational countries such as the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and others historically are doomed to fall apart. India is one such country, a hodgepodge thrown together by the British colonialists for their administrative convenience.

"As Professor Darshan Singh, a former Jathedar of the Akal Takht, said, '**If a Sikh is not a Khalistani, he is not a Sikh**', Dr. Aulakh noted. "We must continue to pray and work for our God-given right of freedom," he said. "Without political power, religions cannot flourish and nations perish."

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“As Professor Darshan Singh, a former Jathedar of the Akal Takht, said, **‘If a Sikh is not a Khalistani, he is not a Sikh’**, Dr. Aulakh noted. “We must continue to pray and work for our God-given right of freedom,” he said. “Without political power, religions cannot flourish and nations perish.”

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September 3, 2009

Dear Advisor:

The annual convention of the Council of Khalistan will be held on October 10-11, 2009 at the Gurdwara Sahib in San Jose, California. Every Sikh is invited. We look forward to seeing you at this exciting event! This Gurdwara is the largest and most beautiful, according to Sardar Jit Singh Benniwal.

Many important matters will be discussed, so it is crucial that every Gurdwara send you or another delegate. Please make plans to attend.

Delegates should arrive on October 9 so you will be there for the opening of business on the 10th. To make arrangements, please contact Sardar Sukhdev Singh Denniwal at (408) 421-9463 or Sardar Grewal at (408) 406-0703 or Sardar Rajinder Singh at (408) 712-4145. *S. Parmjit Singh*
Sekhon at 510-774-5909

Please see the attached program for more details and information.

As Professor Darshan Singh said, "If a Sikh is not a Khalistani, he is not a Sikh." We need all your participation and support in every way to free Khalistan.

Panth Da Sewadar,

G.S. Aulakh

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh
President
Council of Khalistan

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CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

Program for Council of Khalistan Convention

Friday, October 9

Arrival of Delegates

Saturday, October 10

9:00-10:00 Registration and Breakfast

10:00-1:00 Morning Session

10:00-10:30 Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh – Progress During the Past Year

10:30-1:00 Delegate Speeches – 10 to 15 minutes each (How to free Khalistan)

1:00-2:30 Guru Ka Langar

2:30-5:00 Afternoon Session

5:00-5:30 Tea Break

5:30-9:00 Open Discussion and Guru Ka Langar

Sunday, October 11

9:00-11:00 Breakfast and Presentations by Delegates and Informal Discussion

11:00-1:00 Participation in Gurdwara Kirtan and Addressing the Congregation

1:00-2:30 Guru Ka Langar

2:30-7:00 Planning for Next Year's Convention and Celebration of 300th Anniversary of First Khalsa Raj by Banda Singh Bahadar

Ex-Wing Commander arrested

**Neeraj Bagga
Tribune News Service**

Amritsar, August 27

Staff of the Customs (Preventive) Commissioner's office , Amritsar, held former Wing Commander of Air Force Harinder Pal Singh Shergill, who had been evading arrest for 11 years for smuggling oreign exchange, from Chandigarh today.

Booked under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act (COFEPOSA), Shergill had been absconding since 1998 forbid to smuggle foreign exchange. Commissioner, Customs, Ranjit Singh said the arrest was made possible for a tip- off. The accused has also served in Air India as Captain. The Customs earlier arrested him from Sahara International Airport, Mumbai in 1998 while trying to smuggle foreign exchange.

The then Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi had passed his detention under COFEPOSA. However, since then he had been absconding. He had jumped the bail.



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Contact: B. Singh 202 337-1904
Release Instructions: *Immediate, August 6, 2009*

Ram Narayan Kumar, Human Rights Activist, Dies at 56

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 6, 2009— Ram Narayan Kumar a human-rights activist who produced the documentary *Disappearances In Punjab*, died June 28 in Katmandu, Nepal of a sudden illness. He was 56. Kumar is survived by his wife and daughter.

Kumar had been involved in human-rights work in India since 1975. In 1975, he was jailed for 19 months for protesting Indira Gandhi's imposition of emergency. He was the author of several books on the repression in India. Kumar was based in Austria and was working at the time of his death as Director of the project Understanding Impunity: Rights to truth, justice and reparation.

Among Kumar's works are *The Sikh Unrest and the Indian State: Politics, Personalities and Historical Retrospective*; *The Sikh Struggle: Origin, Evolution and Present Phase*; *Confronting the Hindu Sphinx*; *Four Years of the Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagalim: Promises and Pitfalls*; and "India's Constitutional Discourse: Some Unanswered Question" and "Rights Guarantees and Judicial Wrongs: Arguments for an Appraisal" in *Recasting Indian Politics*, ed. Paul Flather. *Disappearances in Punjab* was a particularly powerful expose of the oppression of Sikh in Punjab. It documented the disappearances of Sikhs caused by the abusive Indian regime.

"Ram Narayan Kumar was a friend of the Sikhs and a friend of human rights," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "His passing is a loss for his family, for India, and for all who care about human rights. We offer our condolences to Mr. Kumar's family, friends, and co-workers in the cause of human rights."

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 300,000 Christians since 1948, almost 100,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Tamils, Assamese, Manipuris, Dalits, and others. The Indian Supreme Court called the Indian government's murders of Sikhs **"worse than a genocide."**

According to a report by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR), 52,268 Sikhs are being held as political prisoners in India without charge or trial. Some have been in illegal custody since 1984! "These prisoners never committed any crime but peacefully speaking out for Sikh freedom," said Dr. Aulakh. "What is a democracy doing holding political prisoners?," he asked. "This alone shows that for Sikhs and other minorities, there is no democracy, no freedom of speech."

"As Professor Darshan Singh, a former Jathedar of the Akal Takht, said, **'If a Sikh is not a Khalistani, he is not a Sikh'**," Dr. Aulakh noted. "We must continue to pray for and work for our God-given birthright of freedom," he said. "Without political power, religions cannot flourish, repression continues, and nations perish."

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Release Instructions: Immediate August 6, 2009

Nun Paraded Naked After Being Raped *Violence Against Non-Hindu Minorities Continues*

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 6, 2009— On July 31, *India-West* reported that a nun was paraded half naked through Bhubaneswar after she was raped. The rape occurred in the K. Nuagon district. The incident was reported by the government of Orissa in a white paper presented in the Legislative Assembly.

According to *India-West*, "the torture on the Catholic nun was described under the heading 'Some complicated cases and police investigations in 2008.'" The government noted that Hindus attacked churches and set the houses of Christians on fire in the communal riots in Kandhamal in August 2008.

"What's complicated about it?" said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "All decent people condemn this brutal rape and degradation of this religious woman. What kind of freedom is there in India when this kind of activity is routine?"

Christians have been suffering a wave of repression at the hands of the government and its allied groups such as the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS) and other violent Hindu nationalist organizations since Christmas 1998. Nuns have been raped, priests have been murdered, churches and schools have been attacked. Missionary Graham Staines and his eight-year-old son were murdered by a mob of violent Hindus chanting "Victory to Hanuman," a Hindu god. Missionary Joseph Cooper was beaten so badly by militant Hindu nationalists that he had to be hospitalized for a week, after which he was expelled from the country. Police broke up a Christian festival with gunfire.

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Washington, D.C. 20037

khalistan@khalistan.com
<http://www.Khalistan.com>

Contact: B. Singh 202 337-1904
Release Instructions: *Immediate, August 6, 2009*

Dr. Harshinder Kaur Threatened and Dismissed From Service for Speaking About Female Infanticide

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 6, 2009— Dr. Harshinder Kaur, a physician from Punjab, presented a paper to the United Nations Interfaith Conference in Geneva recently about female infanticide. For speaking out, she was threatened with "the consequences of speaking against India" right in front of the Conference chairman, Dr. Charles Graves. Dr. Kaur was transferred from the hospital at Patiala to one in Chandigarh, requiring an 80-mile commute every day to do her job, then she was dismissed. Her husband, also a doctor, was also transferred.

"This is a shameful example of Indian democracy at work," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "It shows that when you exercise your right to speak out, you will be punished in the world's largest democracy." Dr. Aulakh said that "it is shameful that Chief Minister Badal's government threatened and punished these good Sikh doctors simply for speaking out." He noted that female infanticide is rampant even though it is prohibited by the Sikh religion. "For simply speaking out in defense of our young females, Dr. Kaur has been treated to the wrath and abuse of the government," Dr. Aulakh said. "Badal is so corrupt that he spent 200 crore (2 billion) rupees just on the election of a single Member of Parliament (his daughter-in-law) while people in Punjab go hungry and the farmers in Punjab are forced to buy supplies at high prices and sell their crops at below market rates," Dr. Aulakh said. "He has amassed this wealth by taking bribes from the people of Punjab, commonly known as 'fee for service.'"

Khalistan is the independent Sikh state that declared its independence from India on October 7, 1987. At that time, the Panthic Committee formed the Council of Khalistan and designated it to lead the struggle for independence, naming Dr. Aulakh as its President. The Council of Khalistan, which serves as the government *pro tempore* of Khalistan, is committed to achieving Khalistan's independence by peaceful, nonviolent, democratic means.

India is not a single country, but an amalgamation of many nations under a single rule. History shows that such countries are destined to fall apart. India has stationed half a million troops in Punjab to repress the Sikh Nation's struggle for freedom and 700,000 troops in Kashmir.

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 300,000 Christians since 1948, almost 100,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Tamils, Assamese, Manipuris, Dalits, and others. The Indian Supreme Court called the Indian government's murders of Sikhs **"worse than a genocide."**

According to a report by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR), 52,268 Sikhs are being held as political prisoners in India without charge or trial. Some have been in illegal custody since 1984! "This shows that for Sikhs and other minorities, there is no democracy, no freedom of speech," said Dr. Aulakh.

"As Professor Darshan Singh, a former Jathedar of the Akal Takht, said, '**If a Sikh is not a Khalistani, he is not a Sikh**,'" Dr. Aulakh noted. "We must continue to pray for and work for our God-given birthright of freedom," he said. "Without political power, religions cannot flourish, repression continues, and nations perish."

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[Press release is also available at our website, www.khalistan.com]

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ANNE APPLEBAUM

India's hopeful patriotism

JAIPUR, INDIA

The Amber Fort is the same, the pink buildings still glow in the early-morning sun, the hawkers seem unchanged and so do the elephants. But almost everything else is different. The last time I was in Jaipur, India's capitalist revolution had not yet begun and most of the tourists were scruffy foreigners wearing backpacks. Now, they are just as likely to be well-coiffed, neatly dressed — and Indian. Across the fortress courtyard, elegant Delhi couples swathed in cashmere listen politely to their guides, while middle-class ladies in saris shuffle past their French and Japanese counterparts, waving digital cameras.

Tourism is a luxury, one that is now available to millions of Indians thanks to two decades of growth, open markets and global trade. It is also a sign of the times. People become curious about their own country when they are proud of it. They pay to hear the history of their landmarks when they are no longer pining to go abroad. Indian tourists are part of a larger phenomenon: All around the world, rising prosperity and rising patriotism go hand in hand. But what sort of patriotism is India's going to be?

In India's general vicinity, there are many models on offer. Chinese leaders, expressing a self-confidence born of export wealth, frequently convey their patriotism using nationalist rhetoric. They treat all internal criticism as treason, declare themselves impervious to world opinion and demonstrate their power by snubbing President Obama at a climate summit. Russian patriotism, meanwhile, often takes on a neo-imperialist tinge. Russian leaders, expressing a self-confidence born of oil wealth, indulge in saber-rattling and sometimes physical attacks on their neighbors. Indeed, the conjunction of Russia's invasion of Georgia with the Beijing Olympics in the summer of 2008 was instructive: Two new models of national self-confidence were on display that week, along with two ways of expressing it.

Indian patriotism could develop in either direction. Saber-rattling is not exactly unheard of here, and nationalist sentiment has appeared in unexpected places. Newspaper headlines

this week featured the national cricket league's recent refusal to draft Pakistani players, a decision widely attributed to politics and prejudice. Resistance to internal criticism and even the repression of dissidents are not unknown here either, especially in the poorer provinces. Indian editor Tarun Tejpal can list several such incidents off the top of his head: His energetic magazine, *Tehelka*, has reported on police officers who rape female travelers with impunity in one particularly violent region of the country, as well as on local laws that violate rights guaranteed in the national constitution. This reporting, he says, has had no political impact.

I heard Tejpal make these points down the road from the Amber Fort, at this year's Jaipur Literature Festival. From a large stage in a crowded room, he declared that India's new elite had been "bought off" with consumer goods and had slid into political complacency as a result; India's newly wealthy had ignored the continued suffering of the poor and, in particular, the ongoing violations of human rights. He made these points passionately, and many heads nodded. The crowd — packed with the newly wealthy and newly elite — rewarded him with hearty applause.

This was, in other words, a patriotic audience: Not nationalistic, not imperialist, not aggressive but, rather, self-critical, focused on what is still wrong as well as what has gone right. I don't want to make too much of a single session at a single festival, but it was clear that no one was intimidated by being there, no one was afraid to say anything out loud. It's that sort of patriotism, so hard to find in China and Russia, that gives India its lively novelists, its open public culture, its energetic film industry. That sort of patriotism, if it can be encouraged and maintained, will keep Indian politics diverse and democratic over time — even if its economy stops growing.

It's also that kind of patriotism that makes tourists like me feel so energized by a brief visit. Like economic cycles, political trends come and go. At the moment, democracy is out, authoritarianism is in, and it is fashionable in many parts of Asia to claim that rapid economic growth requires censorship and central political control. India presents a real alternative to that model. I know that many Indians would violently disagree with that assessment — and that makes me more optimistic still.

applebaumletters@washpost.com

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Pakistan unconvinced by U.S. overtures

Differences could affect upcoming Afghanistan conference

BY PAMELA CONSTABLE

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN — Despite a string of high-profile visits designed to reassure Pakistan of Washington's commitment, U.S. officials have failed to win over a military and civilian establishment here that remains suspicious of U.S. ties to India and reluctant to plunge into war with Afghan militants who may outlast the U.S. presence.

Differences between the two partners could cause problems at the international conference on Afghanistan that opens Thursday in London, which will be attended by 60 countries. President Obama has called Pakistan crucial to the success of the new U.S. strategy in Afghanistan.

In a visit here last week that included speeches and interviews on local television, Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates declared repeatedly that the United States respects Pakistani sovereignty, regrets having curtailed military ties with Islamabad after the end of the Afghan-Soviet war in 1989 and has no desire to open military bases here or seize control of Pakistan's nuclear assets.

Gates also offered to provide Pakistan with unarmed, unmanned surveillance planes. The gesture intended to ease Pakistani concerns about the increasing use of U.S. armed drones to launch missile strikes against al-Qaeda and Taliban targets in Pakistan's remote tribal areas.

Nevertheless, the responses he received from the army and

the press here were either skeptical or defiant. Washington has been urgently pressing military officials to take on Islamic militants in the tribal area of North Waziristan, but the officials announced during Gates's visit that they could not launch any operation for at least six months.

In a speech at the National Defense University in Islamabad, Gates acknowledged that the United States had made a "grave mistake" by abandoning Pakistan in the past and said it now seeks to rebuild relations with "a new generation of Pakistani officers." But once journalists were ushered out, the military audience peppered him with skeptical questions. According to several sources, one questioner even asked him, "Are you with us or against us?"

The Pakistani media focused their coverage on a gaffe by Gates on the sensitive topic of private U.S. security firms working here. Answering a question, he inadvertently implied that the security company formerly known as Blackwater is working for the U.S. government in Pakistan, which U.S. and Pakistani officials have repeatedly denied. The secretary's slip dominated the national airwaves for 48 hours, and fueled already rampant speculation that the firm's employees are serving as spies.

Although some of the negative reaction may be nationalistic hype or negotiating tactics, analysts and diplomats said, it also reflects a deep divergence of views between the two countries, even though their governments are allied in a costly fight against Islamic extremists.

"Many people here feel Pakistan and the U.S. cannot be strategic partners, that this is only a

marriage of convenience. They are in the same bed but they have different dreams," said Rifaat Hussain, a professor of defense and security studies at Quaid-I-Azam University in Islamabad.

One major obstacle, analysts said, is the close relationship between the United States and India. India-Pakistan relations are mired in mistrust, with India suspecting Pakistan of colluding in a terrorist attack in Mumbai in late 2008, and Pakistan suspecting that India uses Afghanistan to launch anti-Pakistan subversion.

For some Pakistanis, the message of support delivered by Gates and other recent visitors, including special envoy Richard Holbrooke, has been discredited by similar U.S. messages of support for India. Washington sees India's active role in Afghanistan as a force for stability, but Pakistan sees it as a threat and has been reaching out to other regional powers, including Iran, for counterbalancing support.

The other major obstacle, analysts said, is Pakistan's concern that if its armed forces expand operations and go after allies of the Afghan Taliban, this will invite retribution from radical groups that have so far refrained from attacking Pakistan, and that could end up sharing power in Afghanistan after Western forces withdraw.

Analysts pointed out that key militant leaders in North Waziristan, especially Sirajuddin Haqqani and Hafiz Gulbahadur, have honored longtime peace agreements with Pakistan while attacking U.S. troops in Afghanistan. If provoked, these leaders could marshal thousands of fighters against government forces.

"If the army goes into North Waziristan, it will stir up a hornet's nest," said Imtiaz Gul, director of the Center for Research and Security Studies. He said that the region is full of young men eager to fight for Islam, and that it would be difficult to isolate militant factions from one other. "There is a fusion of interests that would be a lethal combination for the security establishment," Gul said.

The army's spokesman said that its forces were stretched too thin after months of fighting in South Waziristan and the Swat Valley to open a new front, and that they need more time to consolidate their gains.

Analysts and diplomats said the army's delaying tactics were in part a gambit to win more U.S. military aid and in part a reflection of the toll taken by the fighting. The army has said it has lost 250 to 300 troops, mostly to explosive devices, and that officers made up a disturbingly high proportion of the dead.

Other observers pointed to a cultural cause for the disconnect between the United States and Pakistan, despite the recent infusion of U.S. economic aid and the fence-mending visits from Washington. Pakistanis understand the need to curb violent militant groups, they said, but do not want to be seen as doing Washington's bidding.

"You are a superpower and we will help you fight the extremists, but you cannot buy us," said Talha Mehmood, a senator from a pro-government religious party. "You can give us aid, but give us respect and dignity, too. Otherwise, you will spill your blood and spend your money, and the people will still hate you."

constablep@washpost.com

Researchers Honored with PECASE Awards at White House

By MICHEL W. POTTS
Special to India-West

At the White House Jan. 13, Harmit S. Malik of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, Wash., was among 100 recipients whom President Barack Obama bestowed the Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers, the government's highest honor for scientists and engineers in the early stages of their independent research careers.

Among the awardees, who were announced last summer, Malik was one of 20 nominated by the National Science Foundation. These awardees come from universities around the country, and excel in research in a variety of scientific disciplines.

All NSF PECASE awardees are drawn from a pool of individuals who have already been selected through rigorous peer review to receive five-year grants through the Faculty Early Career Development Program.

CAREER awardees are those who have proven themselves exemplary in integrating research and education within the context of the mission of their organization. The competition is rigorous: In 2008, NSF made 455 CAREER awards, from more than 2500 proposals reviewed.

Malik studies the battlefield of evolutionary conflict. Within each organism, genes compete

for evolutionary dominance in the genome and the opportunity to be passed on to the next generation. Genes also fend off the assaults of outside invaders such as bacteria and viruses.

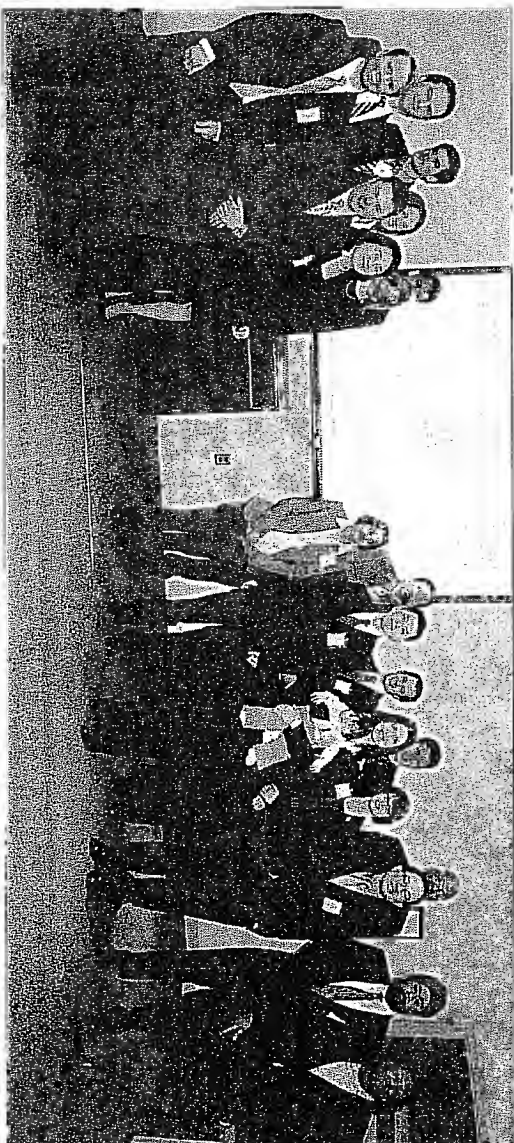
By comparing the genomes of different organisms and reconstructing their evolutionary histories, Malik describes the biological forces that shape essential DNA elements as well as the ongoing struggle between pathogens and their hosts.

Now running his own lab at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Malik has broadened his research to look at the "arms races" that occur between pathogens and their human hosts.

When a virus or bacterium causes a potentially lethal disease in humans, genes that encode pathogen-fighting proteins evolve to fight the invader. The result is a sort of genetic scar—alterations of a gene that memorialize its battle with a pathogen.

Malik and his colleagues have identified several such genes in humans and primates that bear these evolutionary marks. He sees the human genome as a tapestry documenting past evolutionary conflicts.

The structure of our genome reflects a "negotiated truce," Malik said on the Howard Hughes Medical Institute web site, and the best way to understand that truce is to reconstruct the events that produced it. "Understanding the terms of



Twenty NSF PECASE awardees were honored at a White House award ceremony. Recipient Harmit S. Malik can be seen above and from right. (National Science Foundation photo)

this armistice is essential," he argued, "because the respite is likely short-lived and, when broken, will lead to human disease."

The Presidential Early Career Awards embody the high priority the administration places on producing outstanding scientists and engineers to advance the nation's goals and contribute to all sectors of the economy.

The president's meeting with the PECASE winners highlighted the administration's recognition that America's global leadership in science and technology is not automatic, but depends on constantly cultivating new generations of ambitious and dedicated explorers in the sciences and engineering.



Harmit S. Malik of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, Wash.

Culture

Coalition of LA Gurdwaras Meets over Panthic Issues

By a Staff Reporter

LOS ANGELES — A reported 70 representatives of the 12 metropolitan gurdwaras and Sikh institutions in and around the Los Angeles area participated in a Jan. 3 meeting called by a coalition of Los Angeles gurdwaras over the current Panthic issues concerning the erosion of Sikh ideology.

Recent developments within the Panth have caused great concern to the Sikh Sangat at a global level, said a press release, and it was felt that appropriate steps needed to be taken immediately to solve the resulting problems which, if ignored, could well lead to disastrous results for the well-being of the Panth.

The discussion focused on the issue that allegedly anti-Panthic forces are currently active to dissolve social unity and harm the religious identity of Sikhism. As a result, Sikh ideology including tenets, history and code of conduct are seen to be in danger, said the release.

For example, these apparently anti-Panthic forces are said to be confusing and misleading Sikh followers about the status



Attendees at a meeting called by a coalition of Los Angeles gurdwaras.

of Dasam Granth, the relevance of the Nanakshahi calendar and sacredness of the Sikh Code of Conduct (Rehat Maryada).

Because of the upcoming election of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, some Sikh and brahminical-oriented organizations are said to be trying to influence the Jathedars of Akal Takhat, the Akali leadership and the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee to adopt what is regarded in some circles

as an anti-Gurmata ideology on the Sikh Panth, said the press release.

An appeal was made to all pro-Panthic organizations and people of the Sikh faith in general to join hands together against the apparently anti-Panthic organizations.

Consequently, according to the release, the Southern California organizations rejected any amendments in the Nanakshahi calendar as approved by the SGPC

executive on Jan. 3 until all global Sikh organizations participate in the ratification process for any amendment.

Moreover, they will continue to follow the old Nanakshahi calendar as approved by Sri Akal Takhat in 2003.

It was also resolved that the Sikh nation has "One Granth, One Panth and One Rehat Maryada," said the release. Similarly, the

Sikh institutions and Sikh Sangat of Southern California will stay away from the political tug of war between the ruling Akali/BJP alliance and their opponent Congress Party in Punjab and India, the release added.

A request was made to the SGPC for the establishment of a Consensus Central Sikh Authority with representation by Sikhs worldwide, the release said.

India's Population to Top China's in 2025: U.S. Data

By a Staff Reporter

India will become the most populous country in the world by 2025, topping China, according to U.S. Census Bureau projections released Dec. 15.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates India will grow from a population of 1,156,897,766 in 2009 to 1,396,046,308 in 2025.

During the same period China will increase from 1,323,591,583 to 1,394,638,699. China's population will begin to decline by 2026, according to the projections.

India's 1.4 percent population growth rate is being driven by a fertility rate of 2.7 births per woman.

China's overall population growth rate, by contrast, has slowed to 0.5 percent annually because the country's fertility rate has declined to fewer than 1.6 births per woman in the current decade from 2.2 in 1990.

China and India together currently account for about 37 percent of the world's population of 6.8 billion.

"One of the consequences to China's declining fertility rate is that the number of new entrants to China's labor force may be near its peak," the Census Bureau said

in a press release.

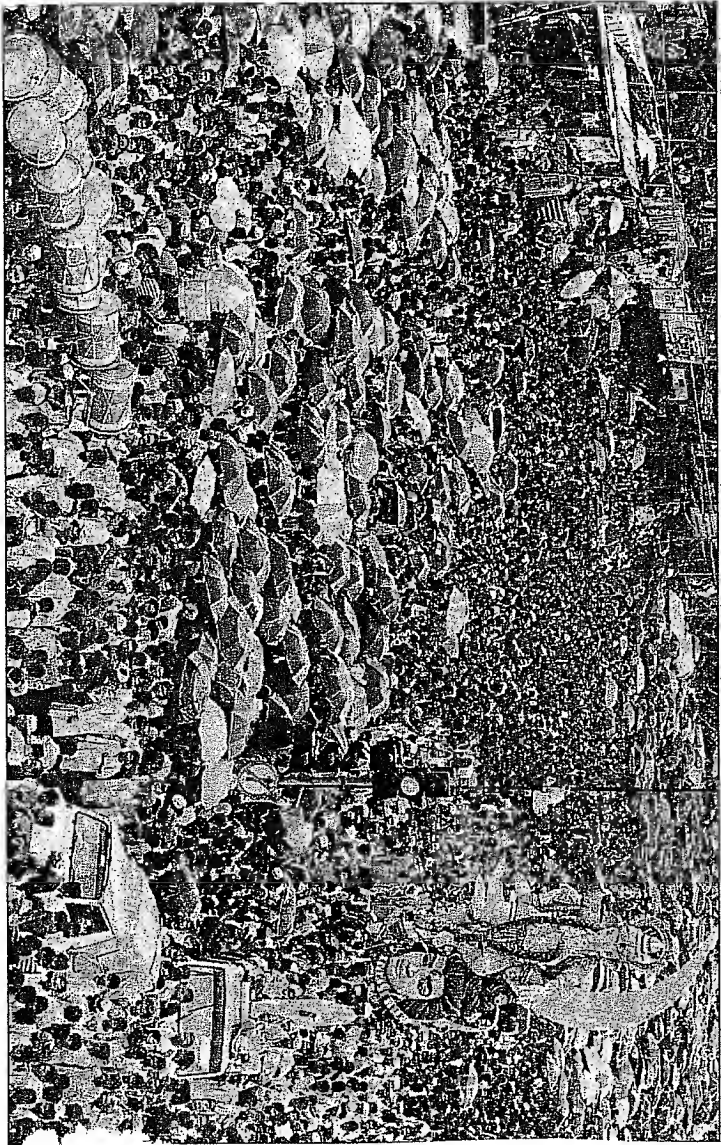
"The population ages 20-24 is projected to peak at 124 million in 2010. This peak is earlier than in India, which is projected to reach 116 million in 2024" and then begin to decline.

The population of the U.S. will increase from the estimate of 307,212,123 in 2009 to 357,451,620 in 2025. The country's fertility rate of about 2.1 births per woman is higher than in most other developed countries partly because of higher birth rates among immigrant populations.

The Census Bureau's International Data Base includes projections by sex and age to 100-plus for 227 countries and other areas with populations of 5,000 or more and provides information on population size and growth, mortality, fertility and net migration.

Census Bureau population estimates of the top 10 countries in 2009:

1. China - 1,323,591,583
2. India - 1,156,897,766
3. U.S. - 307,212,123
4. Indonesia - 240,271,522
5. Brazil - 198,739,269
6. Pakistan - 174,578,558
7. Bangladesh - 156,050,883
8. Nigeria - 149,229,090



India's population will reach 1,156,897,766 in the year 2025, according to the U.S. Census Bureau projections. Seen above a religious procession in India. (Getty Images)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9. Russia - 140,041,247 | 1. India - 1,396,046,308 | 6. Pakistan - 217,926,995 |
| 10. Japan - 127,078,679 | 2. China - 1,394,638,699 | 7. Nigeria - 197,222,936 |
| Census Bureau population | 3. U.S. - 357,451,620 | 8. Bangladesh - 192,976,328 |
| estimates of the top 10 countries | 4. Indonesia - 278,502,882 | 9. Ethiopia - 140,139,507 |
| in 2025: | 5. Brazil - 231,886,946 | 10. Mexico - 130,198,692. |

Sikh Dentist Allowed to Keep Turban and Beard in Army

By SUNITA SOHRABJI

India-West Staff Reporter

The U.S. Army announced Dec. 1 that it has granted a dentist permission to keep his turban and beard while serving in the military.

Second Lt. Tejdeep Singh Rattan is the second Sikh American allowed to serve with his turban and beard. In October, the Army made the same provision for Capt. Kamajit Singh Kalsi, a doctor.

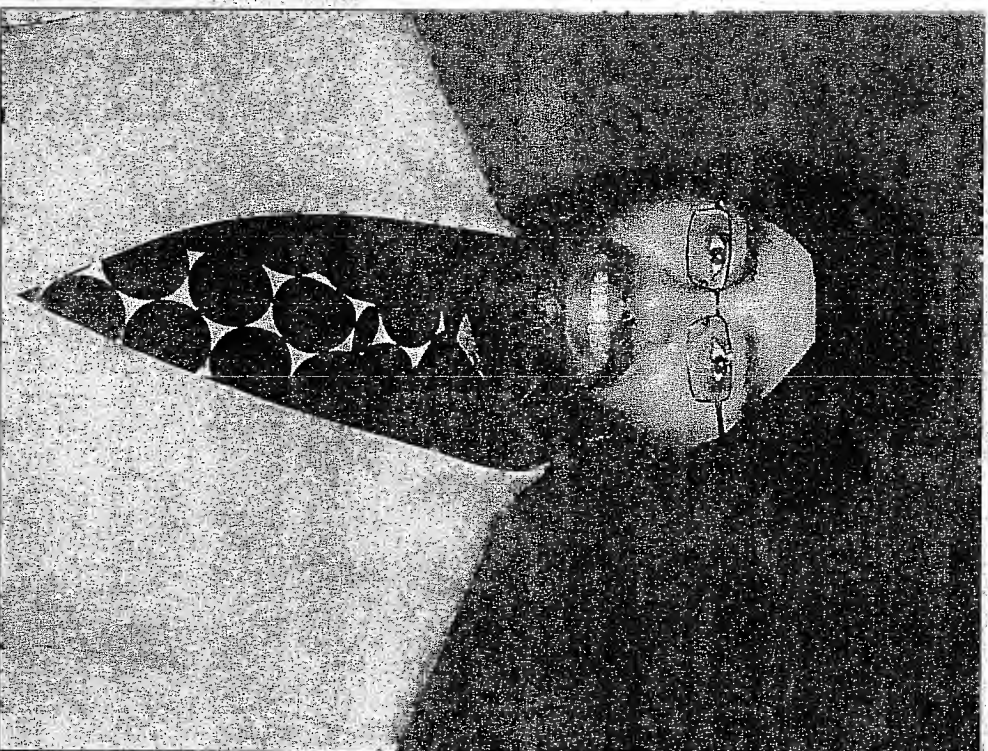
"I am very happy that the Army is willing to recognize that my Sikh articles of faith are not a hindrance to the service of my country," Rattan told India-West. "I was hopeful that the Army would do the right thing and grant my request for accommodation."

The Amritsar-born Rattan said he has worn a turban since he turned 14.

In a letter to Rattan, Army Major General Gina Farisee, acting deputy chief of staff, wrote that Rattan would be accommodated by the Army to abide by the tenets of his faith.

The Army has not made a blanket accommodation for all Sikhs, noted Farisee in the letter to Rattan, adding that all requests would be evaluated based on individual facts and circumstances.

Harsimran Kaur, legal director of the Sikh Coalition, told India-West that the U.S. Army had informed them some months ago that it would make decisions on Sikh religious wear in the military



The U.S. Army will let Tejdeep Singh Rattan keep his turban and beard while serving in the military. (Photo courtesy of Tejdeep Singh Rattan)

on a case-by-case basis only.

"This is very encouraging. They've made the right decision," said Kaur. "We hope that they will look at these cases now, and make

a policy decision."

More Sikhs who want to serve in the military may come forth as a result of Kalsi and Rattan's cases, said Kaur. "The army has to

recognize that there's a potential pool of candidates here waiting to be tapped."

Kalsi and Rattan were recruited through the Army's Health Professions Scholarship Program, which pays for medical education in return for military service. Military recruiters allegedly told both men that their turbans and beards would not be a deterrent to serving in the U.S. military.

Both wore their turbans and beards through four years of military training and hospital rotations at several Army camps throughout the nation. But last December, Kalsi and Rattan received letters from the Army stating that their turbans and beards would have to be removed before reporting for active duty in July.

The Sikh Coalition launched a campaign Apr. 14 to publicize the cases. In August, the coalition - a national civil rights organization - and 43 members of the House and Senate met with Defense Secretary Robert Gates to discuss the policy.

The Army maintains that its policy on grooming standards protects its personnel.

Prior to 1986, Sikhs were allowed to wear turbans and beards in all branches of the military. In 1986, however, the Department of Defense created new regulations stating it would no longer allow religious accommodations for personal grooming standards. Those who had been recruited before 1986 were allowed to keep their articles of faith while serving.

Sikhs Gather for Parliament of World's Religions

By a Staff Reporter

MELBOURNE, Australia — Sikhs from around the world and representing various organizations joined together here to attend the Parliament of the World's Religions Dec. 3-9, according to a press release.

More than 200 Sikhs from India, Canada, Australia and the U.S. took part in the event, which brought representatives

of more than 200 faiths together to discuss issues such as poverty, ethics and the environment.

Sikh representatives also took part in the International Sikh Consultation, a formal parliament session convened Dec. 7, where they addressed the development of an international Sikh representative structure, and agreed to begin organizing it for the next Parliament of the World's Religions in 2014.



From left to right: Archbishop Philip Freier, Tarunjit Singh Butalia of the World Sikh Council, and Roop Singh of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee at the Parliament of World's Religions.

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HRW Calls for Prosecutions in 1984 Sikh Attacks

By a Staff Reporter

NEW YORK — Human Rights Watch called on the Indian government to bring to justice government officials who were involved with the 1984 attacks on Sikhs after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination, according to a press release.

The organization labeled the government's failure to prosecute officials a "severe blot on India's

legal system and democracy."

"Delhi was a scene of carnage, yet 25 years later the victims are still waiting for justice," said Human Rights Watch senior researcher on South Asia Meenakshi Ganguly.

"Instead of bringing prosecutions, even when they know who was responsible, officials have done everything they could to bar the way."

The group also cited the con-

National — U.S.

flikt between the government and separatists in the Punjab which took place during the early 1980s. Human Rights Watch said that both the military and the separatists committed serious human rights abuses.

"The Sikh separatist movement is a classic case of human rights abuses leading to a cycle of violence that spins out of control," Ganguly

said. "Both the militants and the security forces committed horrific crimes, justifying them by pointing to the abuses of the other, and yet those who suffered most were ordinary civilians."

The organization also cited numerous commissions of inquiry set up by the government that did not deliver tangible results, as well as a Congress party candidate for the

2009 elections accused of involvement with the attacks.

"The victims of the 1984 massacres have waited for the law to take its course and, sadly, they are still waiting," Ganguly said. "India needs to change its enduring culture of impunity before its citizens will place trust in the rule of law in other conflict areas, like Kashmir and Naxalite-affected states."

Marchers Mourn for Victims Of 1984 Anti-Sikh Riots

By a Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON, D.C. — More than 1500 supporters marched from Lafayette Park to Capitol Hill here Nov. 1 to mark the 25th anniversary of the 1984 anti-Sikh riots that followed the assassination of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Organized by the human rights advocacy group Sikhs for Justice as part of a conference that brought together human rights organizations with the American Sikh community, Amnesty International's T. Kumar told attendees, "We simply want to find out why this deplorable act was committed and ask why it has taken so long for those responsible to be punished. We need to deliver justice for all those Sikhs who suffered in 1984 and their families."

The "killings, burning, robbing, rape and looting of Sikhs has constantly been termed by the Indian government as 'reaction' to the murder of Ms. Indira Gandhi on Oct. 31, 1984," said Sikhs for Justice legal advisor Gupratwant Singh Pannun.

"The truth, however, is that the Sikh massacre was planned, organized and targeted at the behest of the ruling political party and with the active support and sometimes connivance of police and law enforcement authorities," he charged.

A similar 25th anniversary observance titled "Impunity in India" will be held Nov. 16 at Trinity University's Chapman Auditorium in San Antonio, Texas, hosted by Students Creating Awareness of the Sikh Faith in collaboration with the Sikh Research Institute.



Dal Bhasa and Sikh Students Federation activists hold placards as they block a train track during an anti-government protest in Amritsar Nov. 3. Several Sikh organizations marked the 25th anniversary of the 1984 anti-Sikh riots which led to hundreds of deaths in retaliation for then Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination by her Sikh bodyguards. (Getty Images)

India at Bottom in Gender Equality: WEF Review

Press Trust of India

NEW DELHI — India may be the world's second fastest growing economy but when it comes to man-woman equality the country figures at the bottom of the table, ranked 114th among 134 countries by the World Economic Forum.

Worse, sharing the concern of Nobel laureate Amartya Sen over female feticide and 25 million "missing women" in India, the WEF rankings confirm the gender gap on health and survival issues.

The India Gender Gap Review 2009 released at the India Economic Summit here ranked the country at 114th position, behind Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal — showing that women in these countries share resources with men more equally than in India.

The Geneva-based international organization, known for its global conferences and studies, has made strong remarks against the wide inequalities between the health facilities extended to males and females.

"We find that there are still persistent gaps in health and survival,

a fact that contributes to India's 'missing' women," it said.

It said close to 300 Indian women die every day during childbirth or of pregnancy-related causes, and the country has the worst sex ratios at birth in the world, ranking 131st on this variable.

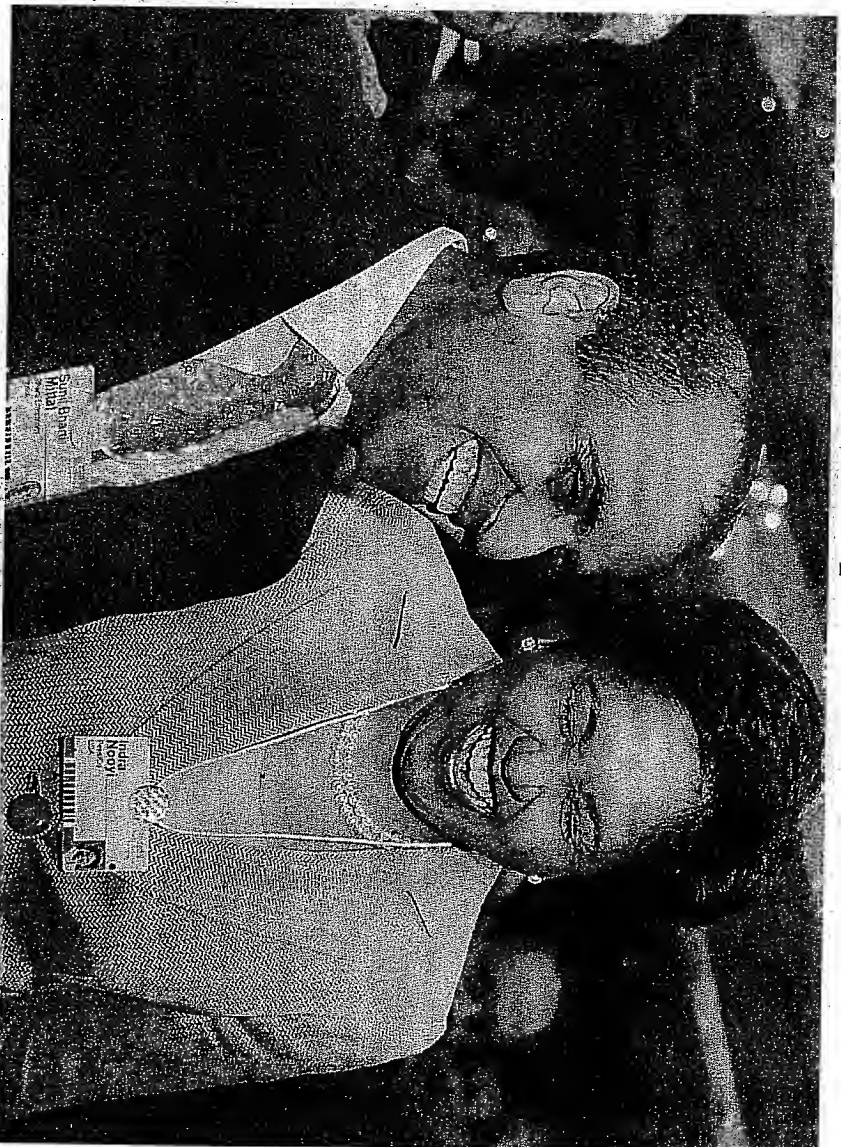
Participating in a session on female talent at the Summit, PepsiCo chairperson and CEO Indra Nooyi said, "If you do not treat women well, society will not progress."

However, India's performance in empowering women politically, relative to the rest of the world, is strong, ranking at the 24th position.

Women hold 11 percent of the positions in Parliament and 10 percent ministerial-level positions.

The survey, which reviewed the attitude of large companies vis-a-vis their women employees, said over time "a nation's competitiveness depends significantly on whether and how it educates and utilizes its female talent."

All other BRIC nations — Brazil, Russia, China — are ahead of the gender equality gap, the WEF report revealed.



PepsiCo chairwoman and chief executive officer Indra Nooyi (r), seen here with chairman and managing director of Bharti Telecommunications, Air Tel Mobile, Sunil Bharti Mittal at the World Economic Forum's 25th India Economic Summit-2009 in New Delhi Nov. 8, said at a separate panel discussion that neglect of women will hurt the progress of the nation. India ranked 114th among 134 countries in a male-women equality index compiled by the World Economic Forum. (Getty Images)

Sikh Group Blocks Trains, Buses in Punjab

AMRITSAR/CHANDIGARH (PTI) — Activists of a radical Sikh outfit Nov. 3 blocked trains and buses in Amritsar to enforce a Punjab bandh called by them to protest alleged inaction against the 1984 riots accused, disrupting rail traffic on the busy route and leaving many passengers stranded.

The activists of Dal Khalsa and some other outfits blocked tracks, delaying the movement of many trains including the Shatabdi Express, Sachkhand Express, Paschim Express, Super Fast, Dadar, Kathiar Express and Tata Mouri.

A senior officer of the Ambala Division told PTI in Chandigarh that a number of long distance passenger trains running on the Delhi-Amritsar and Delhi-Jammu section were affected due to the blockade of tracks between Ra-

jpura and Shamou on the Ambala Ludhiana mainline section.

A number of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir bound trains were being terminated at Ambala and other stations in Haryana.

Activists of Dal Khalsa also did not allow any Punjab Roadways buses to move out from the Amritsar main bus stand.

Hundreds of passengers were left stranded at the Amritsar Railway Station and bus stand.

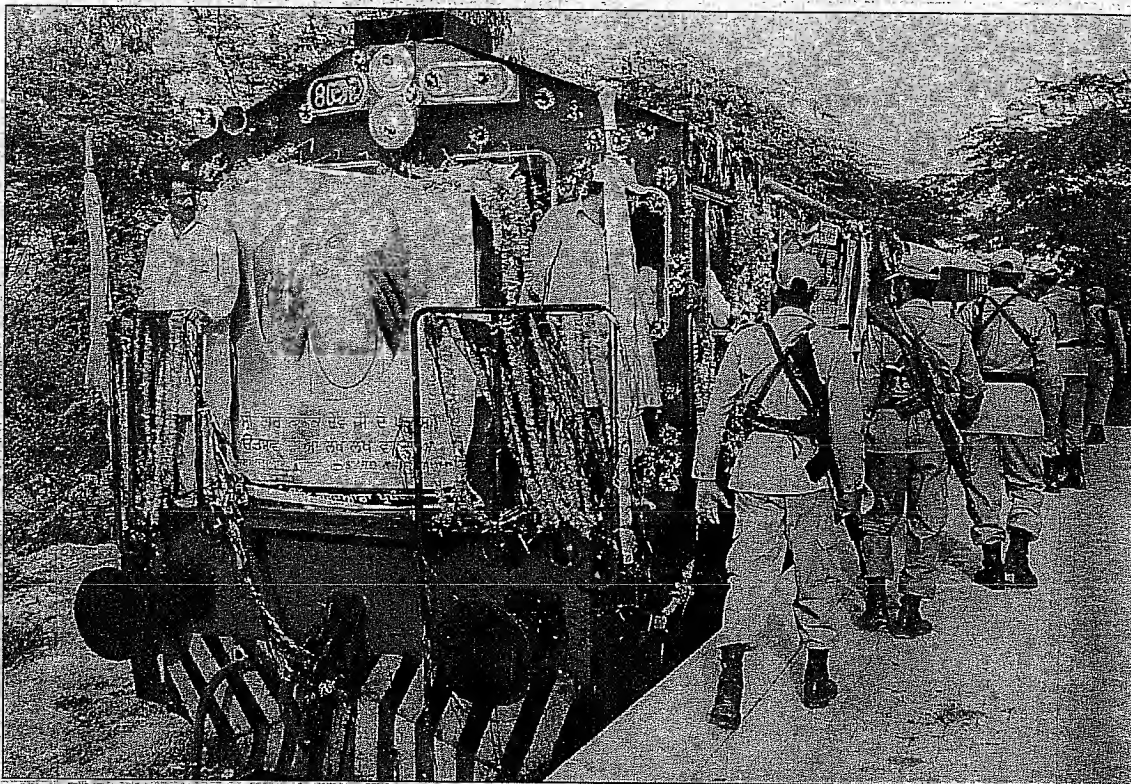
On Oct. 23, Dal Khalsa supported by the Khalsa Action Committee had given a shutdown call for Nov. 3 to protest against the killings of thousands of Sikhs in 1984.

Chairman of Shromani Manjot Singh said, "25 years have passed but the country's justice system has failed to bring the perpetrators to book."



Dal Khalsa and Sikh Students Federation activists hold placards as they block a train track during an anti-government protest in Amritsar Nov. 3. Several Sikh organizations marked the 25th anniversary of the 1984 anti-Sikh riots which led to hundreds of deaths in retaliation for then Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination by her Sikh bodyguards. (Getty Images)

Sikh Pilgrimage to Pakistan



WAGAH — Pakistani paramilitary soldiers patrol beside a train carrying Indian Sikh pilgrims as it arrives at the Wagah Railway Station Oct. 31 to take part in the 9-day long 541st birth anniversary celebrations of their spiritual leader Baba Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion. The first special train carrying 2,000 Sikh pilgrims arrived at the Pakistan-India border town of Wagah for celebrations of Baba Guru Nanak to be held at Nankana Sahib some 85 kilometers from Lahore. (Getty Images)

Census Campaign Launches New Web Site

By a Staff Reporter

The U.S. Census Bureau kicked off its communications campaign Oct. 26 with the launch of its new 2010 census Web site, according to a press release.

The Web site will serve as a platform for the U.S. Census Bureau's efforts, and will also introduce the bureau's theme for the 2010 census, "Portrait of America." By November, the site will have information in 59

languages.

The Web site features an animated marquee as well as different images that represent the U.S. population. The site encourages visitors to participate in the census and attempts to ease misgivings over the census.

"[The Web site] puts the census in the hands of the public," said U.S. Census Bureau director Robert Groves. "You can find out when you will get the form, and how to fill it out and mail it back. The

site also provides a substantial amount of information regarding our commitment to privacy and confidentiality."

The site will also feature a blog and other social media tools, as well as a downloadable guide to answering the form. Also available on the site is an interactive sample census form with explanations for each of the 10 questions.

More information can be found at 2010.census.gov.

January 10, 2010

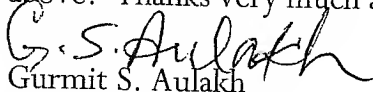
Be Counted in 2010 Census as Sikh, Punjabi, and Khalistani.

The 2010 Census forms would be coming soon to every household. Please make sure that you complete the senses as fallows for Question #9.

Check mark X on race as "white", and then
check mark "Other Asian" and
write down "Punjabi, Khalistani" on space provided.

It is very important for Sikhs to have our identity. Sikh Nation requires every Sikh to be counted so that our true number is available in this country. From this number we can gain political mileage and protect our political, religious and economic interest.

Again, please make sure you complete census form and indentify yourself as Mentioned above. Thanks very much and Guru Bless You.


Gurmit S. Aulakh

President
Council of Khalistan

Jasbir Kang Wins 2009 Outstanding Physician Award

By a Staff Reporter

YUBA CITY, Calif. — Jasbir King was recognized Oct. 22 as the 2009 Outstanding Physician by the Fremont-Rideout Foundation, according to a report in the Yuba-Sutter Appeal Democrat.

Kang's award was announced during the annual Evening of Appreciation event hosted by the foundation.



Jasbir Kang

The annual event recognizes donors and sponsors who support foundation programs, projects and special events throughout the year.

Kang was recognized for his "passion to help people with diabetes." He developed and directed the foundation's Diabetes Symposium in 2008. He is also chief of staff of the Fremont-Rideout Health Group board of directors.

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India Cuts Down U.S. Lobbying Expenses; Pakistan Increases

WASHINGTON (PTI) — Having spent thousands of dollars for many quarters lobbying on bilateral ties and for the nuclear deal with the U.S., India cut down on lobbying expenses in the last quarter, while Pakistan paid a higher quarterly bill for its lobbying efforts in the U.S.

The Indian government paid a total of \$140,000 to the high-profile lobbyist firm BGR during the July-September quarter in order to make its case in Congress and various government departments about issues related to the India-U.S. bilateral relationship and the civil nuclear agreement.

The figure is down from the \$180,000 spent in the previous two quarters for lobbying on the same issues, according to lobbying disclosure reports filed with the Senate.

In comparison, Pakistan's lobbying expenses rose to \$410,000 in the

third quarter, from \$230,000 in the second. Pakistan's expenses in the first quarter stood at \$270,000.

While India only hired BGR, Pakistan hired two agencies: Cassidy and Associates and Locke Lord Strategies.

Among Indian firms, the country's top corporation Reliance Industries, which had previously been warned of possible penalties by the Obama administration for business ties with Iran, spent \$190,000 during the third quarter.

According to the disclosure report, Reliance Industries spent the same amount in each of the first two quarters of 2009, taking its total to \$570,000. Among other Indian entities, the software industry body National Association of Software and Service Companies spent \$90,000 in the third and second quarters respectively, which was higher than the \$70,000 spent in the first quarter.

Tuesday, November 3, 2009,
Chandigarh, India



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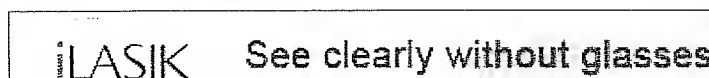
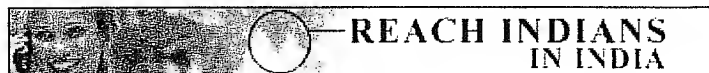
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TOP STORIES

Financial Crisis

Departments beg for release of funds

Chandigarh, November 2

The Punjab government has landed itself in an embarrassing situation due to the "financial crisis" it is facing with its departments pleading with one another for release of their pending payments. Many people or companies that have not been paid by the government even after completion of work have started approaching the courts for recovery.

Procurement: BKU plans protest

Ludhiana, November 2

Alleging harassment of farmers with regard to the procurement process of paddy varieties 201 and 1121, the BKU, Punjab, today announced that it would stage a protest against this.



President of the BKU Ajmer Singh Lakhwal addresses mediapersons in Ludhiana on Monday. Photo: Inderjeet Verma

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Rajasthan 'owes Rs 80,000 cr' to Punjab

Chandigarh, November 2

Punjab incurred an expenditure of Rs 80,000 crore while supplying one crore acre feet of free canal water to Rajasthan besides depleting its own resources continuously for 40 years now, says Pritam Singh Kumedan, a retired civil



Rajasthan 'owes Rs 80,000 cr' to Punjab

**Prabhjot Singh
Tribune News Service**

Chandigarh, November 2

Punjab incurred an expenditure of Rs 80,000 crore while supplying one crore acre feet of free canal water to Rajasthan besides depleting its own resources continuously for 40 years now, says Pritam Singh Kumedan, a retired civil servant and expert on rivers water distribution.

Besides the huge expenditure in supplying free water to Rajasthan, he says, the state has to extract this much extra ground water for its own use, affecting the fertility of its land.

There are more than 13 lakh power and diesel-operated tube wells in Punjab that pump out about 2.50 crore acre feet of water every year. The electricity consumed by these tube wells annually is more than 1,000 crore units. The value of this electricity at Rs 2.50 per unit comes to about Rs 2,600 crore.

However, since Punjab purchases electricity from other states for Rs 7 to Rs 8 per unit, power used to energise these tube wells costs more than Rs 7,000 crore. Diesel-operated tube wells cost four to five times more.

Owing to the shortage of electricity many farmers use generators as well. Even if the cost of power were taken to be Rs 5 per unit, 1,000 crore units of electricity would cost Rs 5,000 crore.

Since Punjab is supplying one crore acre feet of canal water to Rajasthan every year, it has to use 400 crore units of electricity worth Rs 2,000 crore for extracting this much ground water.

The total amount spent by Punjab for pumping out 40 crore acre feet of water during the past 40 years would thus come to Rs 80,000 crore.

Had Punjab used its river waters, there was no need to extract this much ground water.

This annual loss of 400 crore units of electricity is all due to free canal water to Rajasthan.

Punjab would have become the top-most industrial state of the country if it had used this additional 400 crore units of electricity (free of subsidies) for its industry, says Kumedan.

He adds that a decision taken on January 29, 1955, to build the Rajasthan canal could not be treated as an "agreement" between Punjab and Rajasthan. Incidentally, the proceedings are marked "secret" and intriguingly even the present Punjab Council of Ministers, the media and even the people of Punjab were not aware of it.

Rajasthan, being a non-riparian state, has no legal right or any share of the waters of the Ravi or the Beas.

It was decided by the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal that non-riparian Rajasthan had no right even in the Narmada waters.

Even if, for the sake of argument, decisions of the 1955 meeting were admitted to be an "agreement", it is a void agreement as Punjab, being the sole owner of the waters of the Ravi and the Beas, did not get anything in lieu of the water supplied to Rajasthan. Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, says an "agreement without consideration is void", concludes Kumedan.

PROFILE

One writer, fourth estate

In nonfiction turn, acclaimed novelist takes India to task for nuclear arsenal, civil rights, tribal policy

BY RAMA LAKSHMI
IN NEW DELHI

In a new book, the award-winning Indian novelist Arundhati Roy takes aim at India's self-image — and reputation — as the world's largest and most vibrant democracy. Indian democracy, she asserts, is not only not working, it is "used up" and "hollowed out and emptied of meaning."

Such candor is guaranteed to upset the politicians, businessmen and ambitious professionals here who see India well on its way to becoming an economic and political powerhouse, commanding global respect. But the petite 48-year-old writer with the thin, childlike voice makes it her business these days to say things that upset people.

"My political writing is about absorbing all the anger at what is going on and giving it an expression," she said in a recent interview about the book, a collection of essays titled "Field Notes on Democracy: Listening to Grasshoppers."

It is about "shattering the show window," she said.

In 1997, Roy won Britain's most prestigious literary award, the Booker Prize, for her semiautobiographical, politically freighted novel "The God of Small Things." Since then, however, Roy — who trained as an architect, has written screenplays and acted in art-house movies — has expressed her passion for political causes largely through nonfiction.

In more than seven books and numerous articles, she has portrayed a darker side of the country, denouncing its big dams, nuclear weapons, Hindu nationalist politics, counterterrorism measures that undermine civil rights and, most recently, the plight of tribal people.

She accuses the New Delhi government of sacrificing people's welfare for the benefit of big corporations, driving people out of their homes to make way for factories and humiliating advocates of nonviolent protest.

"Are we going to drop the pretence that we are a democracy and openly accept that people's rights are not valid anymore?" she said in the interview. "There is a mutual incompatibility between democratic principles and forcibly displacing millions of people for corporate sharks and mining cartels."

Roy's critics, among them people who have praised her novel, say her polemics shut out the possibility of a dialogue.

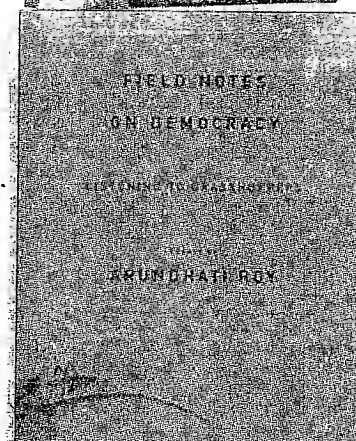
"It is ironic that with her undoubted mastery over the language, she has virtually given up on the attempt to persuade and engage with those who might have a different perspective. Rather than appealing to the head, she has picked up the hammer," said Barun Mitra, director of the New Delhi-based Liberty Institute, a pro-free-market think tank. "She is completely off the mark on Indian democracy. It is the only miracle we can truly be proud of."

Her essays draw plenty of hate mail, and she has been called an "anti-Hindu" and an "anti-national" who denigrates India with her "poisoned pen." During the deadly terrorist attacks in Mumbai last year, an Indian television channel called her "disgusting," recalling campaigns in which she had questioned the integrity of India's counterterrorism police.

But there are many who tell her that thousands of unheard Indians are counting on her.

Despite her shy demeanor, Roy makes a point of traveling to conflict zones and remote villages to document popular resistance. In 1998, when India conducted nuclear tests, she declared herself an

The Booker Prize-winning author Arundhati Roy declares that India's democracy is broken, and her critique has met passionate dissent.



ARUNDHATI ROY

The collected essays in "Field Notes on Democracy" take India to task for some growth tactics.

"independent, mobile republic." Her writings are translated into Indian languages in community magazines, in protest pamphlets and on posters. A Roy quotation

recently appeared as graffiti on a Palestinian wall.

"The response to her essays is always phenomenal," said Vinod Mehta, editor of Outlook, a popular Indian news magazine that publishes Roy's essays. "Even those who disagree with her views want to read her for the precise purpose of hating her."

He added, "She talks about those who fall outside the net of democracy and raises the quality of the debate on important issues."

One such issue is the growing Maoist insurgency that has killed scores of policemen and officials in India's tribal regions. After the government launched a military offensive against the rebels, calling them the country's "single-largest internal security threat," Roy penned a nine-page essay about the causes of the tribal uprising; it was published this month in Outlook.

Arundhati Roy

Background: Born in the Himalayan state of Meghalaya, 1961. Studied in southern India and graduated in architecture from New Delhi's prestigious School of Planning and Architecture.

Early claim to fame: Made national headlines with her feisty views in 1994, when she attacked the portrayal of the rape of India's renowned female bandit, Phoolan Devi, in the biopic "Bandit Queen."

Selected works: "The God of Small Things," "Field Notes on Democracy: Listening to Grasshoppers," "War Talk."

Awards: Winner of the Booker Prize in 1997, the American Lannan Foundation's Cultural Freedom Award in 2002 and the Sydney Peace Prize in 2004.

"If the tribals have taken up arms, they have done so because a government which has given them nothing but violence and neglect now wants to snatch away the last thing they have — their land," she wrote.

Some accused her of condoning treason, but Roy said she likes "breaking the consensus."

"I don't want people to hug me like I am a stuffed toy," she said.

An Outlook article three years ago titled "Why We Love to Hate Ms Roy" said, "She has repeatedly asked for trouble challenging the big boys when they are playing with their favorite toys: the Big Bomb, the Big Dam, the Big War and now the Big Terrorist."

The article offered tongue-in-cheek tips for Roy: "Wear saris, shut up, stay at home, have babies, grow [your] hair long and start plaiting it."

She is still ignoring that advice.

lakshmir@washpost.com

U.S. Army Doctor Allowed to Keep Turban, Beard

By SUNITA SOHRABI
India-West Staff Reporter

The U.S. Army Oct. 23 granted a doctor permission to wear a turban and keep his beard while serving in the military.

Capt. Kamaljeet Singh Kalsi, who was told he could keep his articles of faith when recruited four years ago for Army training, was told last December that he would have to remove both his turban and beard before reporting for active duty this July.

Kalsi refused and asked for an exclusion from the rule, which was granted last week. In August, the Sikh Coalition, a national civil rights organization, and 43 members of the House and Senate met with Defense Secretary Robert Gates to discuss the policy.

In her Oct. 23 letter, Army Major General Gina Farisee wrote, "I am granting your appeal to wear a beard, uncut hair and turban in keeping with the tenets of your faith."

Farisee wrote that Kalsi's commander would provide him specifics on standards for keeping his beard, turban and hair neat, in accordance with military protocol. She further stated that the exception had been made only for Kalsi.

"This accommodation does not constitute a blanket accommodation for any other individual; each request must be evaluated based on its own unique facts and indi-



The U.S. Army is allowing Capt. Kamaljeet Singh Kalsi to wear his turban and beard while serving on active duty. (Sikh Coalition photo)

vidual circumstances," she said.

The Sikh Coalition said it applauded the Army's action, but expressed concern that the exemption was only for Kalsi, and not a change of overall policy.

Capt. Tejdeep Singh Rattan, a dentist who was also trained by the Army and received a letter last year similar to Kalsi's, has not yet been granted an exemption.

fought before me, I know I will serve America with honor and excellence."

"It is my hope that the Army will soon allow all Sikhs to serve along with me," he said.

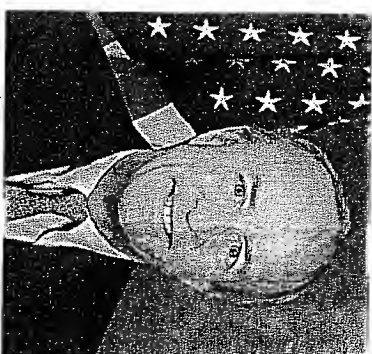
Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen, D-N.J., one of the 43 members of Congress who met with Gates, said: "As our Army increasingly engages the world, our engagement is enhanced by having a military that reflects both America's and the world's diversity."

Prior to 1986, Sikhs were allowed to wear turbans and beards in all branches of the U.S. military. In 1986, the Department of Defense determined it would no longer allow religious accommodations for personal grooming standards, but said that those recruited before 1986 could keep their articles of faith while serving.

In related news, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has issued a new policy allowing Sikhs to keep their turbans and beards while serving as contract federal security officers.

The amended policy came about as the result of a discrimination suit filed by Ragbir Singh of Fresno, Calif. Singh, who goes by the name Major Gill, had served in the Indian Army for 34 years before retiring.

After emigrating to the U.S. in 2004 with his family, Gill took up a position with NCLN20, which provided contract security guards



Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen, D-N.J., and several members of the House and Senate spearheaded the effort to get turbaned Sikhs into the military.

to the Federal Protective Service, a division of the Department of Homeland Security. He then began guarding a federal building in Fresno.

FPS, however, said its grooming policies prohibited Gill from wearing a turban or beard on the job. The agency refused Gill's request for religious accommodation and forced him off the job.

Gill will receive an undisclosed monetary settlement from DHS for wrongful termination.

"We're pleased the government recognized the need to edit its policies to accommodate for religious differences," said Khari Tillery, one of Gill's attorneys, in a statement issued by the Sikh Coalition. "Mr. Singh's turban and beard did not affect his ability to perform his job duties and he was an exemplary employee," he said.

Genome Study of Indians Points to Two Ancestral Groups

By MICHEL W. POTTS

Special to India-West

Two researchers — one from India, the other from the United States — have conducted the first genome-scale analysis of the relationship of the ancestral populations of India to modern groups and have revealed that nearly all Indians carry genomic contributions from two distinct ancestral populations.

In the September issue of *Nature*, Lalji Singh, former director of the Center for Cellular and Molecular Biology in Hyderabad, and David Reich, an associate professor of the Broad Institute of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, describe how they harnessed modern genomic technology to explore the ancient history of India.

They analyzed more than 500,000 genetic markers across the genomes of 132 individuals from 25 diverse groups, representing 13 states, all six language families, traditionally upper and lower castes, and tribal groups.

The team found strong evidence for two distinct ancestral groups in the genes of modern people in India. One group, called Ancestral North Indians, is genetically similar to western Eurasians, while the other group, Ancestral South Indians, possesses a distinct genetic pattern not found anywhere else in the world.

Although the genome sequences of any two unrelated people differ by just 0.1 percent, that tiny slice of genetic material is a rich source of information. It provides clues that can help reconstruct the historical origins of modern populations.

The finding that nearly all Indian groups descend from mixtures of two ancestral populations applies to traditional "tribes" as well as "castes." Kumarasamy Thanga-



Lalji Singh, one of the researchers, former director of the Center for Cellular and Molecular Biology in Hyderabad.

raj, a senior research scientist at CCMB and a co-author, noted that "it is impossible to distinguish castes from tribes using the data. The genetics proves that they are not systematically different. This supports the view that castes grew directly out of tribal-like organizations during the formation of Indian society."

The study also points to genetic variations that heighten the risk of certain diseases. In recent years, maps of human genetic variation have opened a window onto the diversity of populations across the world, yet India has been largely unrepresented until now.

As a result, the researchers said their findings have medical implications since the genetically



David Reich of MIT.

distinct subgroups have many different underlying genetic risks that can now be identified and studied to help in clinical care of individuals and their families.

"This work is an outstanding example of the power of international collaboration," Lalji Singh, the senior author of the *Nature* paper, recently told reporters. "Scientists in India and the United States have together made discoveries that would have been impossible for either group working alone."

However, the study does not directly shed light on the "Aryan Invasion" hypothesis. While the researchers documented that nearly all Indian groups today are descended in part from an "Ancestral North Indian" population genetically related to Central Asians, Middle Easterners, and Europeans, they could not discern the geographic origin of that population from their data.

"The presence of the ANI in India could in principle be consistent with the 'Aryan Invasion' theory involving migration from Central Asia 3,500 to 2,500 years ago, but by no means proves this theory," Reich told *India-West* via e-mail.

"For example, the pattern could equally well be due to a historical migration of farmers from the Middle East into South Asia between 9,000 and 5,000 years ago bringing agriculture to the region," he added.

"Finally, the ancestry could reflect an ancient West Eurasian-related population that has been in India for tens of thousands of years and has nothing to do with either of these hypotheses."

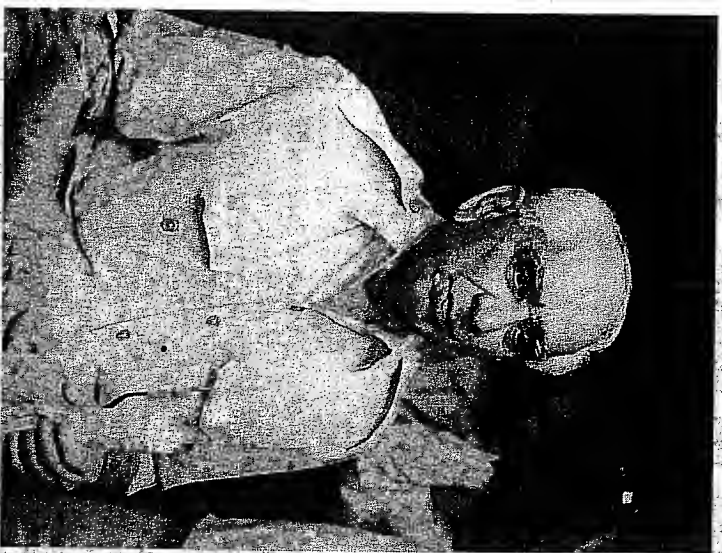
Much more could have been learned if the researchers had been able to estimate a date of the mixture of the Ancestral North Indian and Ancestral South Indian populations, "but this is a hard problem, and we are still working on it," Reich told *India-West*.

More than two decades ago, another group of researchers published a paper in which they said they found African markers in the DNA of the Indian groups they studied, which raised the

theory of a possible African migration into India several millennia earlier.

"We did not find any evidence for African influence in South Asia, except for the Siddi group who are known to descend from people brought as part of the Arab slave trade," Reich said.

BJP Leader Jaswant Singh Flayed for Praising Jinnah



Senior BJP leader Jaswant Singh. (Getty Images)

NEW DELHI (PTI) — After triggering a firestorm for praising

purely as an academic pursuit." The BJP's unambiguous re-

Pakistan founder Mohammad Ali Jinnah, senior Bharatiya Janata Party leader Jaswant Singh Aug. 18

found himself isolated within the party which dissociated itself from his book. He is also drawing flak from the Sangh Parivar and key ally Shiv Sena.

But an unfazed Jaswant stood his ground: "It (book) is not meant or intended to malign anybody. It should be seen

in response to the controversial book came from party president Rajnath Singh who said the "painful" part of history where Jinnah played an "important role" in the division of India cannot be wished away.

"Views expressed by Jaswant Singh in his book 'Jinnah — India, Partition, Independence' do not represent views of the party. In fact, the party completely dissociates itself from the contents of the book," Singh told reporters here. In his book, Jaswant held Jawa-

harlal Nehru responsible for the partition of India and that Jinnah has been "demonized" in India.

Party veteran Murlidhar Manohar Joshi said Jaswant's portrayal of Jinnah was based on "wrong facts." He said: "Mr Jinnah might be an idol, an icon for the Pakistanis, but he can never be an ideal or an icon for us Indians."

Shiv Sena supremo Bal Thackeray flayed BJP leaders for praising Jinnah. "Calling the Pakistan founder secular was an insult to

all those who shed their blood for India's independence," he said.

"(L.K.) Advani created ideological confusion by lauding Jinnah. Jaswant Singh has added to it," Thackeray said in an editorial in Sena mouthpiece Saamna.

RSS spokesman Ram Madhav said his organization "totally disagreed" with Jaswant's views on Jinnah and there is no way the country can "absolve" the Pakistani founder of his role in partition.

Indian Police Need Overhaul, Says Human Rights Group

By RAVI NESSMAN
Associated Press

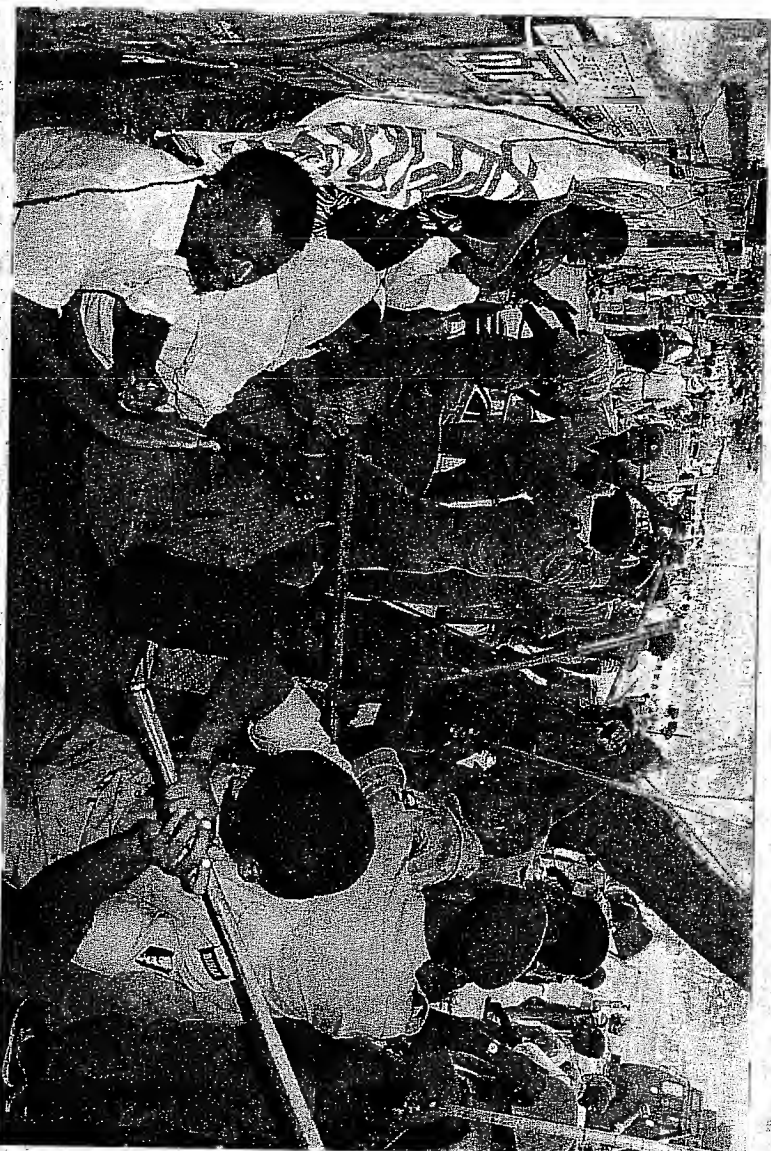
NEW DELHI — India's poorly trained and overworked police detain people illegally, torture and kill suspects and refuse to investigate crimes against the politically powerful, a human rights group said Aug. 4.

The police system of the world's largest democracy needs a major overhaul to raise it to international standards, with large investments needed for training, the recruitment of new personnel and the repeal of outdated laws, according to a new report from Human Rights Watch.

"India is modernizing rapidly, but the police continue to use their old methods: abuse and threats," said Brad Adams, Asia director of Human Rights Watch. "It's time for the government to stop talking about reform and fix the system."

A call seeking comment from the Ministry of Home Affairs was not immediately returned.

The report detailed specific cases of police abuse. In one



Indian police officers beat demonstrating teachers July 10 with batons in Patna, Bihar. A Human Rights Watch report says Indian police are poorly trained, overworked and routinely engage in abuse. The group said the system needs a major overhaul. (Getty Images)

instance, a man accused of rape died in custody and police then

charged the rape victim's family with his murder to cover up their

own misconduct. In another, a man said he fainted after being

beaten with wooden sticks by police, who then hung him upside down and poured water into his mouth and nose.

Human Rights Watch interviewed more than 80 police officers and 60 victims of police abuse as well as experts and activists, documenting routine abuse and corruption among the nation's police force.

Police officers spoke of carrying out "encounters," where they kill a suspect and claim the victim died during a shootout, the report said.

Police often detain people and torture false confessions out of them, and file false charges at the request of local politicians, the report said.

Overworked police often refuse to open cases filed by the poor, the marginalized and those of lower castes, while they routinely dismiss allegations against politically powerful criminals, the report said.

At the same time, police themselves work under terrible conditions that make it difficult to do their jobs effectively, the report said.

They work as many as 16 hours a day, rarely have days off and live in tents or cramped and crumbling barracks, the report said.

Meanwhile, police faced intense pressure from superiors to quickly solve cases, the report said.

The police force has changed little since India gained independence from Britain in 1947 and remains geared toward keeping the population in line, said Naureen Shah, who wrote the report.

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HONORING AMARJIT BUTTAR FOR HIS MANY YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT -- (Extensions of Remarks - June 23, 2009)

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SPEECH OF ☐
HON. JOE COURTNEY
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 2009

- Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations and best wishes to Amarjit Buttar who is retiring after two decades of dedicated service to the state of Connecticut's Worker's Compensation Commission.
- Amarjit and his family first came to America in 1965 to attend law school at the University of Michigan. After getting his degree, he moved to Vernon, Connecticut more than three decades ago and has since been an active member of the community. Amarjit serves as a justice of the peace and is active in various local organizations. He has also served as president of the New England Sikh Study Circle and as Chairman of the World Sikh Council, America region.
- In 1995, he was appointed to serve on the Vernon Board of Education. Later that year, he was elected to serve a full four year term and was chosen as Chairman of Board of Education following his re-election in 1999. At that time, he was one of the first Sikh -Americans elected to public office. He is a passionate advocate for strong public schools, since it made a huge difference in his own life and that of his children. He remains an active contributing member of the Board of Education, being reelected most recently in 2005. Amarjit has also been an active participant in local, state and national Democratic politics. Always present at local and state political conventions, Buttar was chosen to be a delegate at the Democratic National Convention in Boston, Massachusetts in July 2004.
- At the Workers' Compensation office, Amarjit provided technical and legal assistance to all who interact with that very complex system. Claimants, claimant family members, staff, attorneys, even the chairmen themselves all relied on

Amarjit's accurate, compassionate and cheerful help to make the system work and achieve real justice for injured workers and the companies they worked for.

- Amarjit is also an avid fan of the University of Connecticut Basketball program. The father of two UConn graduates, Amarjit worked with State Representative Claire Janowski and other legislators to rename the stretch of Route 195 that leads to the UConn campus the ``UConn Husky Way."
- For those of us who know Amarjit and consider him a friend, we know that his retirement will not mean an end to his public service. I ask my colleagues to join with me and in congratulating him and wishing him well in his future endeavors.

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Congressional Record

HATE CRIMES AGAINST SIKH AMERICANS -- (Extensions of Remarks - May 15, 2009)

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SPEECH OF
HON. JARED POLIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FRIDAY, MAY 15, 2009

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I rise to address an issue that does not receive enough attention from my colleagues--the very real evil of hate crimes against Sikh Americans. This is a timely issue, considering our passage yesterday of H.R. 1913, which expands hate crimes protection to gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered Americans, among others. It is appalling that a particular group of loyal, patriotic Americans is targeted for attack and ridicule because of the peaceful observance of their faith.

Sikh communities continue to live in fear of hate crimes. Since September 11, 2001, the Justice Department has investigated over 800 incidents of biased attacks against Sikh, Arab, Muslim, and South Asian Americans. More than 40 of these investigations resulted in criminal conviction. Tragically, however, the true extent of hate crimes against Sikh Americans and others may be grossly underreported. Because of the politically sensitive nature of these attacks and the intimidation in many communities, persecuted minorities often do not bring this abuse to the attention of law enforcement. If hate crimes against Sikh Americans and other post-9/11 communities do not come to light, there is a danger that the gravity of the problem will escape the attention of lawmakers and law enforcement officials and continue to leave our communities vulnerable to bias attacks in the future. We cannot let this slip through the cracks!

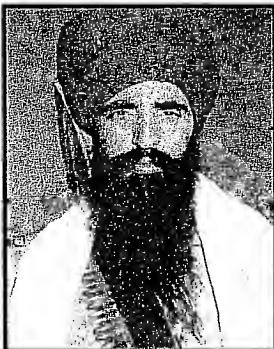
In the days after the attacks of September 11, 2001, there was an enormous backlash against the Arab and Muslim American communities. The Sikh community was often confused for Arabs or Muslims. Identified by their conspicuous items of faith, Sikhs became easy targets for anyone wishing to take out their rage. Hundreds of incidents of intimidation and violence brought national attention to the problem. As time has passed, however, few people take note of the isolated, but still insidious hate crimes that affect Sikh Americans every year.

Just this year, in Queens, New York, a 21 year-old Sikh man was viciously attacked by hooligans who pelted him with racial epithets as they pulled on his beard and hair. He survived, but not before they had stabbed him in the eye, depriving him not only of his sight, but of his dignity. His story is too common. Last year, in New Jersey, a Sikh boy's turban was set on fire and scalp and hair burned while he was participating in school activity. His attacker was expelled, but charged simply with mischief. The list goes on and on. From Sikh Americans beaten and bloodied as they go out for a jog to cab drivers being murdered in cold blood, each act of violence chips away at the freedom of every American.

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If we do not stand up for one another, who will? I stand up today for Sikh Americans and, indeed, all those who are singled out for who they are or what they believe. While these attacks were based on the mistaken belief that Sikhs are Muslims or Arabs, attacks on any such group are un-American and threaten the freedom we all work to protect. I urge my colleagues to keep a careful eye on attacks such as these. We must not ignore the problem. We must confront it, call it what it is, and work to make sure these kinds of attacks never happen again. When they do, we must make these bigots famous, and punish them to the fullest extent of the law.

ਕਦੇ ਸਾਗਿਆ ਸਿਲਣ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀਆਂ ਨਾ, ਹੁਦ ਤਰਲਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਨਾ ਰਾਜ ਯਾਰ



ਸੰਤ ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਭਿੰਡਰਾਂਵਾਲੇ

ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਮੂਵਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਲਈ

ਬੈਲਜੀਅਮ ਵਿਖੇ ਐਤਵਾਰ 8 ਨਵੰਬਰ 2009 ਨੂੰ

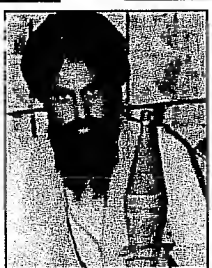
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ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਾਈ ਤਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
ਕਨੇਡੀਅਨ



ਸ਼ਹੀਦ
ਜਨਰਲ ਸਬੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ



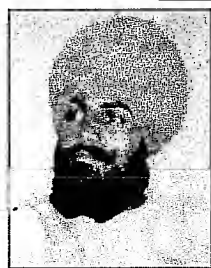
ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਾਈ
ਅਵਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾ



ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਾਈ ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ੁੱਧਾ
ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਾਈ ਹਰਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਿੰਦਾ



ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਬਾਬਾ
ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਨਚਾਹਲ



ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਬਾਬਾ ਗੁਰਜੰਟ
ਸਿੰਘ ਬੁੱਧਸਿੰਘਵਾਲਾ



ਸ਼ਹੀਦ
ਭਾਈ ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ

ਗੁਰੂ ਰੂਪ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜੀਓ,

ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਾ ਖਾਲਸਾ ॥ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹਿ ॥

ਅੱਜ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਵਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਲੜ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਉਸ ਮਹਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਾਮਰਾਜ ਤੋਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਧਰਮ, ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ, ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਪੱਗ ਲਾਹ ਕੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਝੌਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ। ਕਿਸੇ ਉਸ ਪਿਓ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਏਕੇ ਜਾਂ ਮੁਆਫੀ ਦੀ ਆਸ ਰੱਖਣੀ, ਜਿਹਦੀ ਧੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਹਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਨੰਗਿਆਂ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਲੁੱਟੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਕੀ ਅਣਹੋਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਨੀਲਾ ਘੋੜਾ, ਬਾਜ਼, ਤਲਵਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਤੀਰ ਸਿੱਖ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੰਗਾਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਦਾ ਨਾਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ, ਅੱਜ ਆਪ ਕਿਉਂ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਸਹਾਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਭੈਣ ਭਰਾ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਹੋ ਗਏ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਹੀ ਇਕੋ ਇਕ ਰਾਹ ਹੈ।

ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਰਵੋਤਮ ਅਕਾਲ ਤਖਤ ਦੇ ਖੋਲੇ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਧੌਣ ਭੰਨਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਮਹਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਤਲੇਆਮ ਲਈ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ 72 ਘੰਟੇ

ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਰਾਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਸਮੇਤ 108 ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ 30,000 ਸਿੱਖ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ, ਤੀਵੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਟਰੋਲ ਛਿੜਕ-ਛਿੜਕ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਗਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਲਦੇ ਟਾਇਰ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਜਿਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਸਾੜਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ 450 ਗੁਰਦਵਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਬਾਹ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਬੱਚੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਹਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਧਾੜਵੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਜਬਰ ਜਨਾਹ ਕੀਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੀਰਨੇ, ਵੈਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਆਹਾਂ ਅੱਜ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਕਾਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦਾ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਗੈਰ ਚਾਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ

- ▲ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨੀ ਡੈਲੀਗੇਟ ਯੂਰਪੀਅਨ ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ ਵਿਚ : 12-11-2009
- ▲ ਅਰੰਭ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਖੰਡਪਾਠ ਸਾਹਿਬ : 06-11-2009
- ▲ ਭੋਗ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਖੰਡਪਾਠ ਸਾਹਿਬ : 08-11-2009
- ▲ ਕਥਾਵਾਚਕ ਸੰਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਕਰਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਬੰਬੇ ਵਾਲੇ
- ▲ ਕੌਂਸਲਜ਼ ਆਫ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੈਜੀਡੈਂਟ ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਔਲਖ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਹਾਲ ਕਰਨਗੇ।



ਗੁਰੂ ਪੰਥ ਦਾ ਦਾਸ : ਜਥੇਦਾਰ ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਲਵੇੜਾ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਹਾਊਸ ਬੈਲਜੀਅਮ



RUE DE FLANDRE - 11
1000 BRUSSELS,
BELGIUM
Tel.: 0032 2 5116250

GURU RAMDASS SIKH STUDY CULTURE CENTRE
SMIS STRAAT-8 BIS
B-3840 BORGLOON (HOEPERTINGEN)
Tel.: 0032 11 749143

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ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ ਹੀ ਗਿਰੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾੜ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਚਾਈ ਵੁਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੀ ਬਨਾਵਟ ਕੇ ਅਸੂਲੋਂ ਸੇ,
ਖਸਬੂ ਕਬੀ ਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੀ ਕਾਗਜ ਕੇ ਫੂਲੋਂ ਸੇ।

ਇਹੋ ਹਾਲ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਦਾ। ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ ਗੱਲੂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾ ਲੈਣੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਸਾਨ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ ਅਸੂਲ ਪਾਲਣੇ ਅਸਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ ਇਹ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਤਨੀਆਂ ਐਸੀਆਂ ਗਲਤੀਆਂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਕਸੂਰਵਾਰ ਹਨ। ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਜਣ ਠੱਗ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਡੇ ਰਾਖਸ ਵਾਂਗੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਸੰਗਤ ਨੂੰ ਫੋਕਾ ਡਰਾਬਾ ਦਿਖਾ ਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਜੰਗਲੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਅਗਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਸਮਝਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ ਉਸ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹਲਕੇ ਕੁੱਤੇ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੈ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕੁੱਟ ਮਾਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਦਾਅ ਲਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਤਲ ਵੀ ਕਰਵਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਤਾ ਕਿ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੋਈ ? ਸਮੇਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਸੀ ? ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਦਿਮਾਗ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਉਚੇ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਉਹ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਕਿ ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਗੁਰੂ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਪੰਥ ਦੀ ਫੌਜ ਦੇ ਸਿਪਾਹੀ ਹਨ। ਖਾਲਸਾ ਫੌਜ ਦੇ ਸਿਪਾਹੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਸਿਰਫ ਮੈਦਾਨੇ ਜੰਗ ਅੰਦਰ ਜੁਲਮ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਲੜਨਾ ਹੈ, ਨਾ ਕਿ ਖੁੱਦ ਜੁਲਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ ਬਦਮਾਸ਼ੀਆਂ, ਚੋਰੀਆਂ, ਹੋਰਾ ਫੇਰਿਆਂ, ਸਮਗਲਿੰਗ, ਕੁੱਟਮਾਰ, ਲੁੱਟਮਾਰ, ਅਤੇ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸੇਵਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਲੋਕ, ਮਿਹਨਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਲੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ, ਹੋਟਲ, ਮੋਟਲ, ਸੈਵਨ ਅਲੈਵਨ, ਲੀਕਰ ਸਟੋਰ, ਟਰੱਕ ਖਰੀਦਣੇ, ਆਦਿ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਪਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਗਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਸੰਤ ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਭਿੰਡਰਾਂਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਥਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਪਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਰ ਦਾ ਮਰ ਜਾਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਮੌਤ ਹੈ। ਠੀਕ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਰ ਮਰ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰਾਂ ਚ ਵੀ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਕੈਂਡਲ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਲਈ, ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਜਜ਼ਬਾ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਫੋਕੇ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਤ ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਭਿੰਡਰਾਂਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਦੇ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ, ਸਿੱਖ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤੀ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਪਾਰ ਵਧਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ 25 ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੂਨ 1984 ਅਤੇ ਨਵੰਬਰ 1984 ਚ ਹੋਈ ਸਿੱਖ ਕਤਲੇਆਮ ਦੇ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ ਭੁੱਲ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਸੂਚੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਕਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੇ ਕਾਤਲਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਤਰਲੇ ਮੱਛੀ ਹੋਣੇ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਜਦ 25 ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ ਭੁੱਲ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਫਿਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਆਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ 1699 ਦੀ ਵਿਸਾਖੀ ਦੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਪਹਿਰਾ ਦੇ ਸਕਣਗੇ। ਸਿੱਖ ਹਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ, ਲਾਟੇ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੈਸ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ ਐਨੇ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮਨਾਂ ਕੀਤੇ, ਕਾਮ, ਕ੍ਰੋਧ, ਲੋਭ, ਮੋਹ, ਹੰਕਾਰ, ਦੇ ਵਿਸਿਆਂ ਵਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜ ਕਕੇ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੀ ਕਰੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੈਸਾ ਖਾ ਖਾ ਕੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਇਤਨੀ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਟੋਰਾਂ ਤੇ, ਸ਼ਰਾਬ, ਤਮਾਕੂ, ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੋਲੀਆਂ, ਆਦਿ ਵੇਚ ਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਚਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਕਹਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਦਲਿਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਵੜਕਾਂ ਬਹਾਦਰਾਂ ਸੂਰਮਿਆਂ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ।

ਮੇਰੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਗਵਾਹੀ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ ਹੀ ਗਿਰੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾੜ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਾਹਜ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਟੁਕੜੇ ਟੁਕੜੇ ਵੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਦੋਸ਼ੀ ਹਨ। ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਸੁਪਰੀਮ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਅਕਾਲ ਤੱਖਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਤਖਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਥੇਦਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਣ ਲਈ ਜਹਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਵਗ਼ੈਰ ਉਡਾਣਾਂ ਭਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੀਟ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਰਾਬ ਦੀ ਆਮ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸ ਚੁੱਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ ਅਸੂਲ ? ਰਜਨੀਸ਼ ਨੇ 20 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਥੋੜੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਨਿਜੀ ਉਡਾਣਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਲਏ ਸਨ। ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸੋਚਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਚ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ? ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਇਜ਼ਤ ਹੈ ? ਉਪ੍ਰੰਤ ਇਹ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਕਿੱਧਰ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ? ਹੁਣ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਗਿਰੇਵਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਝਾਕਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਲਈ ਕੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ? ਤੇ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ? ਅਤੇ ਕੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ?

ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਰਖਵਾਲਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਵਾਰਸ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਠੀਕ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਅੱਜ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਲਾਵਾਰਸ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਵਾਗਡੋਰ ਬਦਚਲਣ ਤੇ ਅਖੌਤੀ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਆ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਤਾਕਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੋਹਰੇ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਚਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਝੂਠੇ ਨਾਅਰਿਆਂ, ਠੱਗੀਆਂ ਚੋਰੀਆਂ, ਹੋਰਾ ਫੇਰੀਆਂ, ਤੇ ਗਲਤ ਅਸੂਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਹੇਠ, ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਨਿਹਰੀ ਭੱਵਿਖ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਆਸ ਰੱਖੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਸਧਾਰਣ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਜੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਮ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਗਲਰ, ਟਰੱਕ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸੀ ਡਰਾਇਵਰ, ਮਾਸ, ਸ਼ਰਾਬ, ਤਮਾਕੂ, ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਵੇਚਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਭਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੇਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਮ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਕੈਦ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਮ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਐਸੀ ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਫਸਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਉਹ ਆਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਵਾਪਸ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਰਤ ਸਕਦੇ।

ਅਗਰ ਸਿੱਖ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਰਤੂਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਖੋਂ ਉਹਲੇ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਰਹਿਣਗੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ 50 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਅਖੌਤੀ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਗਤਿਆਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਠੂਠਾ ਫੜਾ ਕੇ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਗੇ। ਜਦ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਲੀਡਰ ਸੱਚ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦੇ ਅਸੂਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੁੱਲ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਜੜ ਚਿਹਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਚ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਵਧਣ ਫੁਲਣ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੂਰ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ।

ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਸਾਲੀਟਾਕ

ਕੌਂਸਲ ਆਫ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ 22 ਵੀਂ ਕਵੈਨਸ਼ਨ'ਚ
ਪੰਥਕ ਲਿਖਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ
6 ਪੰਥਕ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਰਲੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ।

ਦਲ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਅਲਾਇੰਸ ਬਿਊਰੋ

ਅਮਰੀਕਾ'ਚ ਕੈਲੇਫੋਰਨੀਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਸੈਨਹੋਜੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਵਿਖੇ 10 ਅਤੇ 11 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ 2009 ਨੂੰ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਆਫ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ 22 ਵੀਂ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਕਵੈਨਸ਼ਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੇ ਭੱਖਦੇ ਮਸਲਿਆਂ, ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ, ਹਿੰਦੂ ਅੱਤਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ, ਗਿਆਨ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਅਤੇ ਭੱਖਵੀਆਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਹੋਈਆਂ।

ਇਸ ਪੰਥਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ, ਪੰਥਕ ਲਿਖਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ 6 ਪੰਥਕ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਰਲੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ। ਕੌਂਸਲ ਆਫ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ, ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨਲ ਟਰਸਟ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ, ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣੀ ਅਕਾਲੀ ਦਲ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਯੂਨਿਟ, ਧਰਮ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਸੈਨ ਹੋਜੇ, ਦਲ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਅਲਾਇੰਸ, ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਲਹਿਰ, ਅਮੈਰਕਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਆਦਿ ਪੰਥਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਰਲੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਚੀ

1-25 ਯੀਅਰਜ਼ ਆਫਟਰ 1984 ਅਸਾਲਟ ਔਨ ਦਰਬਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲੇਇੰਗ ਦਾ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਔਫ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ (ਇੰਗਲਿਸ਼)
ਐਡੀਟਰ ਡਾ:ਅਵਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ISBN No: 0-9548929-4-1

2-ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਦਹਿਸ਼ਤਗਰਦ ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲੇ ਦੀ ਅੱਤ ਦਾ ਅੰਤ (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)
ਲੇਖਕ ਡਾ:ਸੁਖਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਦੇਕੇ (ਪੰਜਾਬ) ISBN No: 978-0-916624-7-4

3-ਬਿਟਰੇਲ ਔਫ ਸਿੱਖ ਨੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਾਈ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਤਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਿੰਦ ਬਰਤਾਨੀਆ ਡਾਕੂਮੈਂਟਸ ਔਫ ਟਰਾਂਸਫਰ ਔਫ ਪਾਵਰ 1947
(ਇੰਗਲਿਸ਼ + ਪੰਜਾਬੀ) ਲੇਖਕ ਸ੍ਰ:ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ISBN No: 978-0-9811360-6-6

4-ਵਿਚਾਰ ਇਕ ਹਥਿਆਰ, 5000 ਕੀਮਤੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)
ਲੇਖਕ ਸ੍ਰ:ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਖਾ (ਅਮਰੀਕਾ) ISBN No: 978-0-9781624-9-8

5-ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਜਨਮ ਭੂਮੀ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)
ਲੇਖਕ ਜਥੇਦਾਰ ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਲਵੇੜਾ (ਬੈਲਜੀਅਮ) ISBN No: 0-9549712-0-5

6-ਖਾਲਸਈ ਜਾਹੇ ਜਲਾਲ ਤੇ ਦੇਹਧਾਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਡੰਮ੍ਹ (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)
ਲੇਖਕ ਡਾ:ਸੁਖਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਦੇਕੇ (ਪੰਜਾਬ)

ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਮਿਲਣ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ

1-ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨਲ ਟਰਸਟ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ 780-487-2869

2-ਦਲ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਅਲਾਇੰਸ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ 510-774-5909, 98722-72004

3-ਅਜ਼ਾਦ ਬੁੱਕ ਡੀਪੂ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ 183-2292513

4-ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ 183-5101231, 98726-58302

ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ

ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਆਈ ਵੀਰਾ, ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਝ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਟਿੱਕ ਨਾ ਸਕੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ, ਏਜੰਟਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮਟਕਾਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਬੇਸ਼ਰਮ, ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਦੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਰਾਮਗੱਤੀਆਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਚਾਚੀ ਲਾਹ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਨੂੰ ਉਡਾਰੀ ਲਾਵੇ। ਦੋਖੇ ਲੋਕੇ ਬਦਚਲਣ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ।
ਭੁੱਲ ਗਈ ਸਭ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਨਾਤੇ, ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਬੇਮੁੱਖ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਪੋਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਤ ਬਣਾਇਆ, ਪੁੱਤ ਨਾਲ ਖਸਮ ਵਾਲਾ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਜਤਾਵੇ।
ਹੱਥ ਖੜਾ ਕਰ ਕਸਮਾਂ ਖਾਵੇ, ਕੌਂਸਲਰ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਵਕੂਫ ਬਣਾਵੇ। ਝੂਠ ਬੋਲੇ ਕੁਫਰ ਤੋਲੇ, ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਸਤ ਕਰਾਵੇ।
ਡਰ ਕੱਢ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦਾ, ਆਪ ਹੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਬਣਦੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਹ ਕਮਜਾਤ ਔਰਤ, ਮਾਈ ਭਾਗੋ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜਾਂ ਤੇ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਪਾਵੇ।

ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਆਈ ਵੀਰਾ, ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਝ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਟਿੱਕ ਨਾ ਸਕੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ, ਏਜੰਟਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮਟਕਾਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਬੇਸ਼ਰਮ, ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਦੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਮੀਤੋ ਭੂਆ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸਤੀ ਸਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ ਅਖਵਾਏ। ਦੇ ਕੇ ਵਾਸਤਾ ਸੰਤ ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦਾ, ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾ ਕਰਾਵੇ।
ਲਾਕੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਭਾਈਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਯਾਰੀਆਂ, ਯਾਰ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਭੁੱਲ ਜਾਵੇ। ਜੇ ਹੋਵੇ ਦਿਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਦ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਦਾ, ਤਾਂ ਨੱਚਣ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਡੀ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਉੱਠ ਜਾਵੇ।
ਰੋਲ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਪਤ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ, ਚੜ੍ਹ ਸਟੇਜ ਤੇ ਭੰਗੜਾ ਪਾਵੇ। ਅੱਧ ਜੰਮੇ ਸਿਟੇ ਰੂੜੀਆਂ ਤੇ, ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਆਰੀ ਕਰਾਵੇ।
ਲਾਕੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨਿਰਦੋਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਤੇ, ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਝੂਠੀਆਂ ਗਵਾਹੀਆਂ ਲਿਖਵਾਵੇ। ਭੁੱਲ ਗਈ ਪਿੱਛਾ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਈ ਮਰਨਾ ਕੁੱਝ ਯਾਦ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ।

ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਆਈ ਵੀਰਾ, ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਝ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਟਿੱਕ ਨਾ ਸਕੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ, ਏਜੰਟਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮਟਕਾਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਬੇਸ਼ਰਮ, ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਦੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਬੱਲੀ ਭਾਬੀ ਕੱਚੀ ਸੇਵਕ ਸੰਤ ਦੀ, ਰਾਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਰਲੇ ਰੰਗ ਦਿਖਾਵੇ। ਯਾਰੀ ਲਾਉਂਦੀ ਸਮੱਗਲਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ, ਸੰਗਤ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾਦਾਰਨੀ ਕਰਾਵੇ।
ਬਨ ਗੋਲ ਪੱਗੜੀ, ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਝੂਠੇ ਰੰਗ ਰੰਗੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਭੁੱਲ ਗਈ ਵਿਰਸਾ ਲਾਭ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਹੁਣ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਬਣਦੀ ਜਾਵੇ।
ਜਦੋਂ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਵੇ ਮੌਕਾ, ਲੈ ਟੋਪੀ ਪੰਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਕਰ ਲਾ ਆਵੇ। ਵੇਚਣ ਲਈ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੱਥ ਮਿਲਾਵੇ।
ਦੋਖੇ ਲੋਕੇ ਇਸ ਫਿਰੋਬਣ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਣ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ। ਲੁੱਚੀ ਲੰਡੀ ਆਪ, ਨੱਕ ਕਟੀਆਂ ਵਾਂਗੂ ਸਰੀਫਾਂ ਤੇ ਦੋਸ ਮੜਦੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਆਈ ਵੀਰਾ, ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਝ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਟਿੱਕ ਨਾ ਸਕੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ, ਏਜੰਟਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮਟਕਾਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਬੇਸ਼ਰਮ, ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਦੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਉੱਜੜ ਰਿਹਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮੇਰਾ, ਕੋਈ ਰਖਵਾਲਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ। ਭੈਣ ਨਾਲ ਸੌਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇ।
ਅੰਨੀ ਪੀਸੇ ਕੁੱਤੇ ਚੱਟਣ, ਹਰ ਕੋਈ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਲਗਦਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਸਹੁੰਰਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਕੰਜਰ, ਪੀਕੇ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ ਮਨਾਵੇ।
ਚਾੜ੍ਹ ਗਲਾਸੀ ਗਿਰੇਵਾਲ ਨਾਲ, ਚੰਨ ਹੋਸ ਹਵਾਸ ਭੁੱਲ ਜਾਵੇ। ਪੱਟੀ ਮੇਸ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ, ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ ਗਾਵੇ।
ਸੱਚੀ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ, ਝੂਠੀ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਰੰਗ ਦਿਖਾਵੇ। ਕੂੜੇ ਕੂੜ ਰਿਹਾ ਭਰਪੂਰ, ਸਿੱਖ ਬਾਬਾ ਕੁਰਲਾਦਾਂ ਮਰ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਆਈ ਵੀਰਾ, ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਝ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਟਿੱਕ ਨਾ ਸਕੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ, ਏਜੰਟਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮਟਕਾਵੇ।
ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਬੇਸ਼ਰਮ, ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਦੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਸੱਚ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼
ਸਿੱਖ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਦੀ ਭੈਣ

ਰੱਖੜੀ

ਰੱਖੜੀ ਆਈ ਪਰ ਵੀਰਾ ਗੁੱਟ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ,
ਤੇਰਾ ਕਾਤਿਲ ਲੰਮਕਾ ਕੇ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਲਾਵੇ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਉਡਾਵੇ,
ਭੈਣ ਤੇਰੀ ਖੁੰਜੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠੀ, ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਚਿੱਤ ਵਸਾਵੇ।

ਢੱਕ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਗੰਦੀ ਚਮੜੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਹਾਵੇ,
ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੰਮਿਆ ਗੰਦਾ ਖੂਨ, ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੰਦ ਫਿਲਾਵੇ।

ਲੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਗੱਲਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦਾ, ਖਾਲਸਾ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇ,
ਕਲ੍ਹ ਦਾ ਝਾੜੂ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ, ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਸਰਮਾਏਦਾਰ ਕਹਾਵੇ।

ਪੰਥਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦਾ ਧੰਨਾ ਰਾਮ, ਟੱਰਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਲਾਵੇ,
ਕੋਈ ਖੁਫੀਆ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਸੰਧੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਚੁਬਾਰੇ, ਕਾਂਗਰਸੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝ ਪਾਵੇ।

ਦੇਖੋ ਲੋਕੋ ਅਧਰਮੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਧਰਮੀ ਕਹਾਵੇ,
ਕਰ ਚੋਰੀਆਂ, ਮਾਰ ਠਗੀਆਂ, ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਲਾਵੇ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਧੜ ਤੇ ਨਮਕ ਪਾਵੇ,
ਭੈਣ ਤੇਰੀ ਖੁੰਜੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠੀ, ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਚਿੱਤ ਵਸਾਵੇ।

ਗੰਦੇ ਜਹਾਨ ਦੇ ਫਰੇਬੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਛਰਮ ਨਾਂ ਆਵੇ,
ਕਰ ਇੱਕਠੇ ਲੁੱਚੇ ਗੁੰਡੇ, ਮਨ ਮਰਜੀ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਕਾ ਚਲਾਵੇ।

ਕਰਤੂਤ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਮਾਨਸ ਜਾਤ ਵਾਲਾ ਸਲੋਕ ਯਾਦ ਆਵੇ,
ਉੱਚਾ ਬਣਨ ਲਈ ਪਾਪੀ ਨਿਰਦੋਸ਼ਾਂ ਤੇ ਦੋਸ਼ ਲਾਵੇ।

ਕੂੜੂ ਰਾਜਾ ਕੂੜੂ ਪਰਜਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸੱਚ ਫਰਮਾਵੇ,
ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੋਬਾ ਤੇ ਗੰਦੇ ਗੰਦੇ ਧਬੇ ਲਾਵੇ।

ਸਜਣ ਠੱਗ ਵਰਗੇ ਧੰਦੇ ਕਰਕੇ, ਪਹਿਲੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੁਹਰਾਵੇ,
ਦਿਲੀ ਉਤਰ ਕੇ ਸਜਣ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ, ਅਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਭੁੱਲ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਅਸਲੀ ਸਾਬੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ, ਸੰਗਤ ਤੇ ਫੋਕਾ ਰੋਹਬ ਦਿਖਾਵੇ,
ਭੈਣ ਤੇਰੀ ਖੁੰਜੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠੀ, ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਚਿੱਤ ਵਸਾਵੇ।

ਰੱਖੜੀ ਆਈ ਪਰ ਵੀਰਾ ਗੁੱਟ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ,
ਤੇਰਾ ਕਾਤਿਲ ਲੰਮਕਾ ਕੇ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਲਾਵੇ।

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ਸੱਚ ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼, ਸਿੱਖ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਦੀ ਭੈਣ।

ਕੌਂਸਲ ਆਫ਼ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਕਨਵੈਨਸ਼ਨ 10-11 ਨੂੰ

ਸੈਨਹੋਜੇ-ਜੂਨ '84 ਅਤੇ ਨਵੰਬਰ '84 ਦੀ 25ਵੀਂ ਵਰ੍ਹੇਗੰਢ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿਚ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਆਫ਼ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ 22ਵੀਂ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਕਨਵੈਨਸ਼ਨ ਸੈਨਹੋਜੇ ਦੇ ਗੁਰੂਘਰ ਦੇ ਲੰਗਰ ਹਾਲ ਵਿਖੇ 10 ਅਤੇ 11 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

10 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਲੰਗਰ ਹਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10 ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ਾਮ 5 ਵਜੇ ਤਕ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਜੂਨ '84 ਤੋਂ ਨਵੰਬਰ '84 ਵਿਚ ਹੋਏ ਸਿੱਖ ਕਤਲੇਆਮ ਦੇ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਿਵੇਂ? ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ, ਬਾਬਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਦੇ ਖਾਲਸਾ

ਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਹੇਠ ਮੁੜ ਆਪਣਾ ਰਾਜ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰੇ? ਆਦਿ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਬੋਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। 11 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ 9 ਤੋਂ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ 12 ਵਜੇ ਤਕ ਮੁੱਖ ਦੀਵਾਨ ਹਾਲ ਵਿਖੇ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਆਏ ਬੁਲਾਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨਗੇ, ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਉੱਪਰ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਫ਼ੌਜ ਦਾ ਹਮਲਾ, '84 ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ, ਨਵੰਬਰ '84 ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਕਤਲੇਆਮ, ਜਗਦੀਸ਼ ਟਾਈਟਲਰ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਉੱਪਰ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਪਾਈ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਸਿਰਫ਼ਿਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਹੈ : ਖਾਲੜਾ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ (ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧ)—ਖਾਲੜਾ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਆਰਗੇਨਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸਰਪ੍ਰਸਤ ਦਲਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਢੇ ਹੀ ਨਕਾਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੇ ਬਾਨੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਥੇਬੰਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਲੀਮੀ ਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਥੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਨੂੰ ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਮਿਲਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਖੀ ਵੀ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਹੋਵੇ। ਖਾਲੜਾ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਆਰਗੇਨਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਹਰਮਨਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਰਹਾਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਆਗੂਆਂ ਨੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ ਤਖ਼ਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ 'ਤੇ ਮੁਨੱਖੀ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਾਖੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਜਸਬੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਾਲੜਾ ਦੀ 14ਵੀਂ ਬਰਸੀ ਮਨਾਈ।

ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਅਕਾਲੀ-ਵਾਜਪਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਨੱਖਤਾ ਦੀ ਕਾਤਲ ਤੋਂ ਫ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ ਗਰਦਾਨਦਿਆਂ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਥਰਤਰਬੀ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਹੋਰ ਮੁੱਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਤੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਮੰਤਰੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਉੱਚ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਪੜਤਾਲੀਆ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਸਲੀਅਤ ਜਨਤਾ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆ ਸਕੇ।

ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਸਿਮਰਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਾਨ ਵਰਗੇ ਸਿਰ-ਫ਼ਿਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਮੰਗ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਾਰਜ਼ੀ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਲਈ ਫ਼ਿਰਿਆਂ

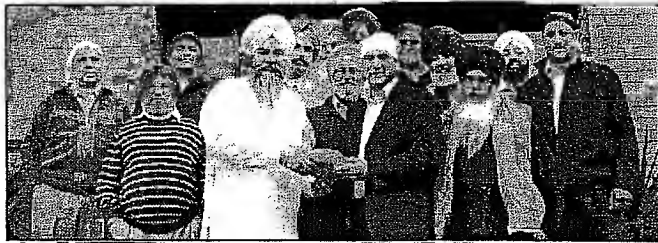
ਸਬੰਧਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ 26 ਜੂਨ, 1986 ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਸਰਬੱਤ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ, ਸਗੋਂ ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਦੇ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ ਹੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਆਗੂਆਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਸੇਕਰ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਮੌਕਾ ਮੌਕੇ ਨਾ ਜਾਂਦੇ। ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਬਾਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਬਰ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਅੱਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਰੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਿਖੇਧੀ ਕੀਤੀ, ਉੱਥੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਹਲੀਮੀ ਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਜ਼ੋਰਦਾਰ ਵਕਾਲਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਭਗਤ ਰਵਿਦਾਸ ਨੇ ਬੇਗਮਪੁਰਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਮਾਜਵਾਦ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਥੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਮਿਲੇ ਤੇ ਮੁਨੱਖੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਮਿਲੇ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਤੋਂ ਸਿਰ ਫੇਰਦਿਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਖਾਲੜਾ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਆਰਗੇਨਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਮੁਨੱਖੀ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਰੇਦਾਰ ਜਥੇਬੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਉਹ ਬਾਦਲ-ਦਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਰੋਧਤਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਥੇਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਹਮਾਇਤ ਕਰਨਗੇ, ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਮੁਨੱਖਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਐਡ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਹਾਈ ਕੋਰਟ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਫ਼ੈਸਲੇ ਦੀ ਨਿੰਦਾ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਰਾਸਰ ਸਿੱਖ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਹੈ। ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰ ਸੰਮੇਲਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਖਾਲੜਾ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਪਤਨੀ ਬੀਬੀ ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਖਾਲੜਾ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਬੇਟਾ ਵੀ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ

ਮਨ.

ਬਰੈਡਫੋਰਡ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਨੇ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਇੰਸਪੈਕਟਰ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਸਨਮਾਨਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ



ਉਪਰਲੀ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਸਨਮਾਨਿਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਸ. ਰਣਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਜਨਰਲ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਸ. ਸਾਧੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੋਕਰ। ਪਿੱਛੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਅਹੁਦੇਦਾਰ ਵੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ

ਬਰੈਡਫੋਰਡ - ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਿਨੀਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਬਰੈਡਫੋਰਡ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਅਫਸਰ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਕੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ) ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਾਈਚਾਰਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਨਮਾਨਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਜ਼ਿਕਰਯੋਗ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਇੰਸਪੈਕਟਰ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਰੈਡਫੋਰਡ ਵਿਚ ਟੋਲਰ ਲੇਨ, ਥਾਣੇ ਦਾ ਇੰਚਾਰਜ ਰਿਹਾ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਅਹੁਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਅਪਰਾਧਿਕ ਦਰ ਵਿਚ 35 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਤੱਕ ਕਮੀ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ

ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਉਸਦੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਕੰਮਕਾਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕੁਝ ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਐਵਾਰਡ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਹੁਣ ਵੇਕਫੀਲਡ ਵਿਚ ਤਬਦੀਲ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਿਨੀਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਨੇ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਇੰਸਪੈਕਟਰ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਸਨਮਾਨਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਅਹੁਦੇ ਲਈ ਸ਼ੁੱਭ ਕਾਮਨਾਵਾਂ ਭੇਟ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ।

ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨੀ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਨਿਮਰ ਬੇਨਤੀ।
ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਖਤ ਮੋਹਨਤੀ ਅਮਰੀਕਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਨ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਮੁੱਕਤ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀਉ।

1-ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਥੇ ਸੂਚਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਦੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਕਾਨੂੰਨਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਏਥੇ ਆਏ ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਅੱਛੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਯਾਦ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਰਿਟਿਸ਼ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਸਾਡੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਬਦਕਿਸਮਤ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਗੰਦੀ ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਜਿਆਜਤੀਆਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਛੱਡਣਾ ਪਿਆ। ਕਿਸ ਲਈ : ਸਿਰਫ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਾਸਤੇ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਤੇ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਆ ਕੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਜੀਤੋੜ ਸਖਤ ਤੋਂ ਸਖਤ ਮੋਹਨਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਅਪਣਾ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਨਿਸ਼ਠ ਸ਼ਰਧਾ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਬਣਨ ਦਾ ਸਬੂਤ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

2-ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿਗਾੜ ਕੇ ਹੁਣ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਭੈੜੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਗਿਰਾਵਟ ਅਤੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਹਰਕਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਦੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਖਰਾਬ ਕਰਨ ਆ ਗਏ ਹੋ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਘ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਨਾਲ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਫੇਮਲੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਿਰਦੋਸ਼ ਮਾਸੂਮ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਰਦ, ਸ਼ਰਮਹਿਆ ਜਾਂ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਦੇ ਖਤਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਖੀਸੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤ ਨਾਲ ਭਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਪ ਖੁਬ ਐਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ। ਗੰਦੇ ਤੋਂ ਗੰਦੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਅਪਣਾ ਕੇ ਨਿਰਦੋਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕੀਤਾ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਪੁਲਸੀਏ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਹੁਣ 65 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ ਹਨ ਖਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਭਰਿਸ਼ਟਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਜੂੜ ਭਾਵ ਜਨਮ ਦਾਤਾ ਹਨ।

3-ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਅੱਛੀ ਡਾਕਟਰੀ ਸਹੂਲਤ, ਅੱਛਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਤੇ ਇਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਲੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਮਦਦ ਦੇ ਸਹਾਰੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ। ਨਿੱਕੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਦੇਖ ਭਾਲ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ। ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਕੂਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹੋ। ਖਾਣਾ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋ। ਸਫਾਈ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ। ਘਰ ਦੇ ਬਗੀਚੇ ਦੀ ਦੇਖ ਭਾਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ। ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਵਪਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ। ਆਪਣੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਜਾਏਦਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਮੁੱਕਤੀ ਪਿਨੀਸ਼ਨ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਦੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਛੁਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋ।

4-ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨੀ ਬਦਚਲਣ, ਭੈੜੀਆਂ, ਸਭ ਗਿਰਾਵਟ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਿਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਨੂੰ ਗੰਦਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੇ, ਮਸਜਦ, ਚਰਚ, ਮੰਦਰ, ਆਦਿ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਚਲਤ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਕੜਾਂ ਖੜੀਆਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ। ਸਾਡੀ ਰੋਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਤੀ ਭੰਗ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ। ਜਿਸ ਸਾਂਤੀ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ 25 ਤੋਂ 40 ਸਾਲ ਸਖਤ ਮੋਹਨਤ ਕੀਤੀ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਹੁਣ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਮੁੱਕਤ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਖਤਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਮਿਲਕੇ ਇਸ ਖਤਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਾਂ ਜੋ ਅੱਛੀ ਜਗਾਹ ਤੇ ਰਹਿ ਕਿ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਥੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਅੱਛੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਹਨ। ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੇ, ਮੰਦਰ, ਚਰਚ, ਮਸਜਿਦ, ਆਦਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਥਨਾ ਸਾਧਨ ਹਨ। ਆਖਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਜੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਨਿਮਰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਜਾਉ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਮਸ਼ਤ ਰਹਿਣ ਅਤੇ ਐਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨੀ ਗੰਦੀਆਂ ਸੜੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਧੋਖੇਵਾਜ਼ ਚਾਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਭਰਿਸ਼ਟਚਾਰ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਾਂਤੀ ਭੰਗ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ।



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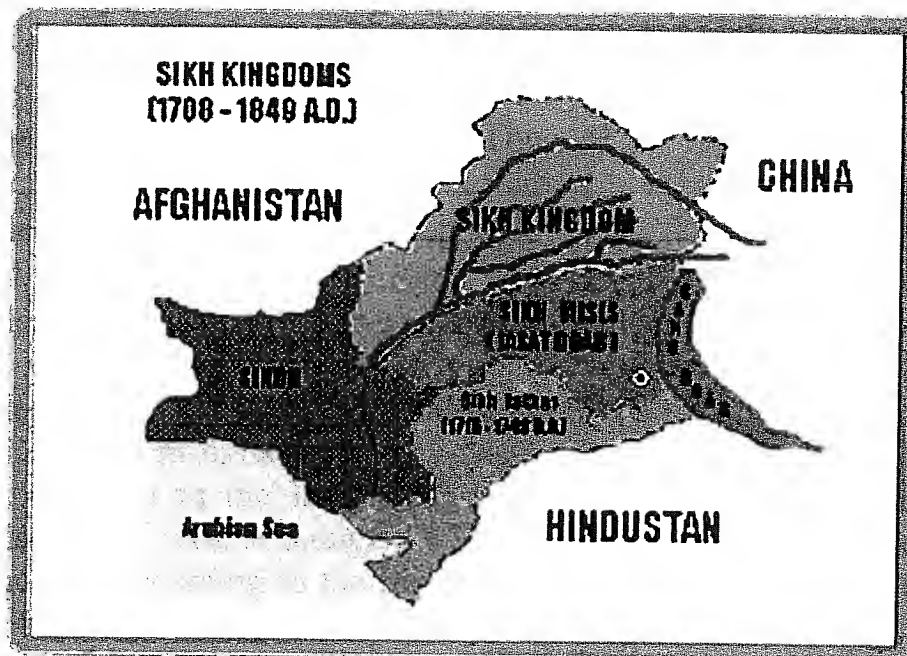
Speech: Sukhdev Singh Jalwehra [Khalistan House]



European Parliament
Human Rights Branch
Brussel (Belgium)
12 november 2009

Ladies and gentlemen,

On the behalf of the Sikh Nation, I am greatfull to the European Parliament for listening our views on the issue of Khalistan. In the 18th and 19th century, the Sikh Nation ruled over Kutch Bhuj, Bikaner, Gang Doab and the whole of Sapat Sindhu except a part of Sindh. The following map demonstrates that fact.





During the struggle for independence, in the year 1926, Hindu leaders Gandhi and Nehru promised Sikh leaders Master Tara Singh and S. Baldev Singh that if the Sikh leaders join hands with the Hindu leaders in the fight for freedom against the British, then the North West region of Hindustan (which the Sikhs had already) will be given to Sikh nation, where the Sikhs will enjoy complete freedom. It was agreed between the Hindu and the Sikh leaders that the Sikh state (on the map (left)) would be named State of Khalistan and it will be considered as an independent state

within the Union of Hindustan .

During the struggle for freedom from Britishers 85% of the sacrifices were made by the Sikhs which freed Hindus from the chains of slavery that they were wearing for 2500 years. But when Hindustan became independent, Hindu leaders forgot all their promises and they occupied the Sikh territory by cheating. The Sikh nation were cleverly contained in only 5-6 districts. (The blue picture shows the 5-6 districts that are called Punjab), where Sikhs people are not secure and whose roots are being destroyed by the Indian government.



Hindu leaders gave a strange reward to the Sikhs for all their sacrifices for the Indian freedom movement: they were granted the title of “ a criminal nation”. In 1950 in the Indian constitution, act 25 (2) (B), Sikhs were categorised as Hindus. Although the Pakistan government has made “Anand Marriage act” according to the Sikh religion, Sikhs in Hindustan still have “Hindu marriages act”, after even though there has been 62 years of freedom.

By the Policy of the first Indian home minister Vallabhai Patel the Sikh refugees coming from Pakistan were not allowed to settle in the north region, that was their motherland. Instead they were scattered all over Hindustan, so that the Sikhs should never get united and could not get their (Sikh) mother land. The Indian government made a rule that the Punjabi residents (Sikhs) could not buy land in neighbouring states of Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh. The intention of the Indian home minister was to break unity among Sikh refugees from Pakistan in order to make them weak economically and socially.

To change the Khalistani regions into the Hindustani regions in 1966 eastern Punjab was divided on the basis of language. Even though the mother language of the Punjabi Hindus is Punjabi, the Hindustani government showed their mother language as Hindi, the Punjabi speaking areas Haryana and Himachal were separated from Sikh majority areas and changed into Hindu speaking areas. The area that was left for Sikhs was declared a Punjabi speaking area. Though, even today Hindi is not the mother language of any state in Hindustan. Actually this separation was not on basis of language but on basis of religion. This scheme of the Hindustan government resulted into the Sikh majority areas being declared as the Punjab State. This was done so that the Sikh nation could not reclaim their rights on the other areas of Khalistan that were to be rightfully given to them in 1947 .

During the partition of Hindustan in 1947 the land of 5 rivers Punjab was divided. 2 rivers came under Pakistan, while the other 3 came under eastern Punjab. Normally rivers are property of the region in which they flow. But, to destroy the economy of the Sikh majority area, the Hindustan government forcibly exploited the water of the 3 rivers of the western Punjab and its water was supplied to the states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi for free of cost. Whereas natural resources obtained from other states such as coal and minerals are sold to Punjab at a relatively higher rate.

Punjab government has several times demanded the Hindustan government a fair compensation for their natural resource, its river water to other states. The compensation would consist of the damage done to Punjab, which would either be paid by the other states or the Hindustan government. Hindustan government should give Punjab due compensation for the loss it suffers, but the government totally indifferent.

Losses suffered by Punjab state:

1. Loss to Punjab region during floods.
2. Loss of hundred of thousands of hectares that will become desert due to the diversion of water to other states, where the Punjab government could grow crops.

The Sikh nation thinks that the present-day Hindustani polling system is nothing but a stamp of rule on the minorities by Hindu community. The polling system for electing the government is nothing but a serious threat to the minorities. The election system does not guarantee a safe future for the minorities living on Hindustani territory. You can't negotiate with someone after having (badly) humiliating him. The young man that saw his mother/sister being raped is standing firmly on his ground. Today the Sikh nation wants freedom from the Hindu rule under which his religion, culture, economy and human rights are not protected.

Sikhs were sincere in their struggle for freedom and they trusted the false promises of the Hindu leaders. Hindu leaders deceived the Sikh nation. They tried to destroy the roots of the Sikh people politically, socially, economically and religiously. The Sikh history and culture was spoilt so much that its religious and cultural structure was almost destroyed. If the government's policies are ruining ones culture, then what can one do.

The struggle of Khalistan is not against any religion or race. It is struggle for the Sikh freedom since 1947. In the first phase of the movement from 1947 till 1980, the Sikhs attempted to get freedom in a democratic ways, which resulted into injustice to Sikhs and hurting the rights of Punjab. After the attack by the Hindustani army on Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple), the demand of realisation of the fake promises of the Hindu leaders in 1947 was turned into a demand of a completely independent state called Khalistan.

Hindu leaders trying to cut the roots of the minority people have made many Hindu right-wing terrorists groups such as Jan Sangh, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Rashtriya Jagran Manch (Saffron Brigade), Sangh Parivaar, Abhinav Bharat, Bajrang Dal, Akhil Bharati Vidyarthi Parishad, Shiv Sena and Maharashtra Nav Nirman Sena (Mansa).

In Orissa and Karnataka churches are being attacked, Christians are looted and killed in broad day light and nuns are being raped. Hindu police, military and terrorist groups have killed atleast 300,000 Christians, 250,000 Sikhs and 90,000 Muslims.

The voice for freedom of the minorities have brutally been silenced by Hindu political powers which is against the values of democracy. This goes against the Charter of the United Nations Organisation. There is no democracy. The Sikh nation does not stand by any country whose governments conquer regions by fraud and refuse to give independance to its people. The freedom of Khalistan is the birth right of the Sikhs. Our struggle is not limited to the seat of prime minister, but our fight is to achieve our goals, which is Khalistan. Today we are demanding only those regions from Hindustan on which we had rights in 1947. So I request the European Community to help the Sikh nation to free Khalistan, the Sikh nations homeland.

Jathedar Sukhdev Singh Jalwehra (Belgium)

Address

Khalistan House
Rue De Flandre 11
1000 Brussels
Belgium

Telephone no : 0032 2 511 62 50

Republic of Khalistan

ਰੀਪਬਲਿਕ ਆਫ਼ ਖ਼ਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ



Artisan See

Khalistan POLITICAL

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ☐ Country Capital | — Railway Line |
| ⊙ State Capital | — National Highway |
| • District Headquarters | — Other Roads |
| ○ Other Towns | — Rivers / Lakes |
| — International Boundary | + Airports |
| - - State Boundary | |

Scale: 1 cm = 100 km (approx.)

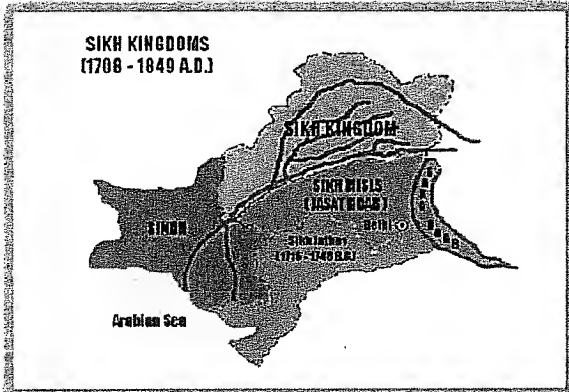
KHALISTAN HOUSE 11, RUE DE FLANDRE, 1000 BRUSSELS

PH / FAX : 0032 2 511 62 50

ਹਿੰਦੂ ਮਨ ਰਾਈਟਸ ਬਰਾਂਚ ਦਾ ਹਾਰਦਿਕ ਪੰਨਵਾਦ

ਯੂਰਪੀਅਨ ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ,
ਹਿੰਦੂ ਮਨ ਰਾਈਟਸ ਬਰਾਂਚ,
ਬਰੁਸਲਜ਼ (ਬੈਲਜੀਅਮ)
ਤਾਰੀਖ 12 ਨਵੰਬਰ, 2009

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਜੀ,
ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਦੇ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਯੂਰਪੀਅਨ ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ
ਤਰਫ਼ੋਂ 'ਤਹਿਦਿਨੋਂ' ਪੰਨਵਾਦੀ ਹਾਂ। ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ 18ਵੀਂ ਤੋਂ 19ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਕੱਢ, ਭੁਜ, ਬੀਕਾਨੇਰ, ਗੰਗ
ਦੁਆਬਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਪਤ ਸਿੱਖੂ ਉਪਰ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸੀ। ਜਿਸ
ਦਾ ਨਕਸ਼ਾ ਹੇਠ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੈ :



ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਸਮੇਂ ਸੰਨ 1926 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਲੀਡਰ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਹਿਰੂ ਨੇ ਸਿੱਖ
ਨੇਤਾਵਾਂ ਮਾ. ਤਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਲ ਵਾਅਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਨੇਤਾ ਆਪਣੀ
ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨੀ ਨੇਤਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਥ ਦੇਣਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਛਮ ਵਿਚ
ਸਿੱਖ ਮਿਸਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਸਾਮਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਖਿੱਤਾ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ, ਜਿਥੇ
ਸਿੱਖ ਆਪਣੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦਾ ਨਿੱਘ ਮਾਣ ਸਕਣਗੇ। ਹਿੰਦੂ ਨੇਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਵਾਅਦੇ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਹੇਠ
ਲਿਖੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਖ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਪਰ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਸੂਬਾ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਸੀ।

ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਧ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਤੇ 85% ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀਆਂ
ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ। ਪਰ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਮਿਲਦਿਆਂ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਵਾਅਦਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ
ਕਸਮਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸਯਾਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ 'ਤੇ
ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ
ਰੀਵਰਸ ਗੇਅਰ ਲਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ
ਪੰਜ ਛੇ ਬਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।
ਅੱਜ ਜੋ ਪੰਜ ਛੇ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਬਣੇ
ਹੋਏ ਹਨ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਚਾਟਕੀਆਂ ਨੀਤੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ
ਨਸਲਬੁਧੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਹਿੰਦੂ ਨੇਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਵਿਚ
ਵੱਧ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਤੇਰਵਾ
'ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨੂੰ 'ਜਗਤਿਮ ਪੇਸ਼ਾ ਕੌਮ' ਦਾ ਖਿਤਾਬ
ਦੇ ਕੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਸੰਨ 1950 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨੀ
ਸੰਵਿਧਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਲਮ ਦੀ ਨੌਕ
ਨਾਲ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਨਿਧ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ
ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਤੇ ਕਲਚਰਲ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਵਿਆਹ ਬਾਦੀਆਂ
ਕਰਨ ਲਈ 'ਅਨੰਦ ਮੈਰਿਜ ਐਕਟ' ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਆਹ
ਸ਼ਾਦੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਅੱਜ ਤੱਕ 'ਹਿੰਦੂ ਮੈਰਿਜ ਐਕਟ' 'ਤੇ ਹੀ ਅੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ
ਹੋਇਆਂ ਅੱਜ 62 ਸਾਲ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ।

ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਹੋਮ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਪਟੇਲ ਨੇ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਉਜੜ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਹੋਏ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ
ਮਾਤਰ ਭੂਮੀ ਦੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਵਸਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਫੈਲਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ
ਇਲਾਕਾ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਗੜ੍ਹ ਨਾ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇ। ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣਾ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ
ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਲਗਦੇ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਰਾਜਸਥਾਨ, ਹਰਿਆਣਾ, ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਅਤੇ ਜੰਮੂ-ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ
ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਵ ਸਿੱਖ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਖਰੀਦ ਕੇ ਸੈਟਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਟੇਲ
ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਫੈਲਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਸਿੱਖ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ ਭੂਮੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਇਸ
ਨੂੰ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਨਾ ਦੇ ਦੇਣ।

ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ 1955 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਵੰਡ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਇਸ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ
ਮਹਿਤੋਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਦੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਸੀ। ਅਜਿਹਾ
ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੇ ਮਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰ ਲੈਣਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੂਬਾ
ਬਣਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹੱਟ ਗਈ। ਆਖਰਕਾਰ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨੀ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨੀ
ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਦਲਣ ਲਈ ਸੰਨ 1966 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਪੂਰਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਫਿਰ
ਵੰਡ ਕੀਤੀ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਹਿੰਦੂ
ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਵਸੋਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ
'ਤੇ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨੀ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨੀ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ
ਵਿਚ ਬਦਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਵੰਡ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਚਾਟਕੀਆਂ ਨੀਤੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ

ਬੋਲੀ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ
ਸੀ। ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਖਿਨਾਉਣੀ ਸਾਜਿਸ਼ ਦੇ
ਅਧੀਨ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਬਹੁ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ
ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੂਬੇ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ
ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਬਾਕੀ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨੀ
ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਉਪਰ ਆਪਣਾ ਦਾਅਵਾ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ।

ਸੰਨ 1947 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਸਮੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ
ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਦਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਦੋ ਦਰਿਆ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ
ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਰਿਆ ਪੂਰਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਆਏ
ਸਨ। ਦਰਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਸਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਸ ਦੀ
ਹੀ ਮਲਕੀਅਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ
ਆਪਣੀ ਸੱਤਾ ਦੇ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖ ਬਹੁ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੇ
ਇਲਾਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਤਬਾਹ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ
ਪਾਣੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਜਬਰਨ ਖੋਹ ਕੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਆਬਾਦੀ
ਵਾਲੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ, ਰਾਜਸਥਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ
ਨੂੰ ਮੁੜ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਖੁਸ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਸਟੇਟਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਵਿਤਰ ਪਦਾਰਥ
ਆਦਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਿੰਗੇ ਭਾਅ ਵਿਚ ਵੇਚੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਨੌਜਿਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਲਿਆ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਗਰ ਉਸ ਨੇ
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਦਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਸਟੇਟਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੜ ਦੇਣੇ ਹਨ, ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਰਿਆ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ
ਨੂੰ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਦਾ ਮੁਆਵਜ਼ਾ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਸਟੇਟਾਂ, ਮਿਲਟ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਪਾਤਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਅਦਾ ਕਰੇ, ਜਾਂ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ। ਪਰ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਨ ਉਪਰ ਚੁੱ ਤੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਰਕਦੀ।

ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ :

1. ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਹਰਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ।
2. ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਵਗ ਰਹੇ ਦਰਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਸਟੇਟਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਨਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੇਤਰਫਲ
ਦਾ ਰਕਬਾ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਹੈਕਟਰ ਤਬਾਹ ਹੋਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਪੇਦਾਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ।
ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਵੋਟਾਂ ਦੇ ਚਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀਆਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਫਿਰਕੂ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ
ਰਾਜ ਬੇਪਟ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੀ। ਵੋਟਾਂ ਦਾ ਰਾਜ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਸਿਰਫ ਬਤੌਰ ਦੀ ਘੱਟੀ
ਦੀ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਵੇਰਾ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ। ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਪੰਗ ਲਾਹ ਕੇ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਉਸ
ਨਾਲ ਸੁਲਾਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ। ਉਹ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ-ਭੈਣ ਨਾਲ ਜਬਰ ਜਨਾਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ
ਦੇਖਿਆ, ਭਟਿਆ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਅੱਜ ਉਸ ਬੁਰਮਟਵਾਦੀ ਸਾਮਰਾਜ ਤੋਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ
ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਧਰਮ, ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ, ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਚੀਜ਼
ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਸਿੱਖ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਭੋਲੇ ਤੇ ਅਲਾਜੀ ਸਨ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਭੂਟੇ ਵਾਅਦਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਸਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਲਪੇਟ
ਵਿਚ ਆ ਗਏ। ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਮਿਲਦਿਆਂ ਹੀ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਕਸਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਅਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਛਿੱਕੇ
ਟੰਗ ਕੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨਾਲ ਧੋਹ ਕਮਾਇਆ। ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ,
ਆਰਥਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਕਲਚਰਲ
ਵਿਚ ਏਨਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਗੋਪਲਾਪਨ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦਾ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਚਾਂਦਾ
ਲਗਪਗ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਜੇਕਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਨੀਤੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਲਾਅ ਐਂਡ ਆਰਡਰ ਖਰਾਬ
ਕਰਨ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਲ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਕਿਸੇ ਧਰਮ ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰਕੇ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ
ਦਾ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸੰਨ 1947 ਈ. ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਲੜਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ
ਕੇ ਸੰਨ 1980 ਈ. ਤੱਕ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਪੜਾਅ ਵਿਚ ਜਮਹੂਰੀਅਤ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਈ ਮੋਰਚੇ ਲੱਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਲੱਖਾਂ
ਸਮਾਂ ਚੱਲਦੇ ਰਹੇ, ਪਰ ਸਿੱਟੇ ਇਹੋ ਨਿਕਲਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਿੱਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਟ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬੇ-
ਇਨਸਾਫੀ। ਆਖਰਕਾਰ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਵੋਜਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ 'ਤੇ ਹਮਲੇ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਸੰਨ 1947 ਈ.
ਵਿਚ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਭੂਟੇ ਵਾਅਦਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ
ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰ ਗਈ।

ਹਿੰਦੂ ਨੇਤਾ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਨਸਲਬੁਧੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਜਨਸੰਘ, ਆਰ. ਐਸ. ਐਸ.,
ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਪ੍ਰੀਸ਼ਦ, ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਜਗਰਾਨ ਮੰਚ 'ਭਗਵਾ ਬਰਗਿਤ', ਸੰਘ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ, ਅਭਿਨਵ ਭਾਤਰ,
ਬਜ਼ਰਗ ਦਲ, ਅਖਿਲ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਸ਼ਦ, ਸ਼ਿਵ ਸੈਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਨਵ ਨਿਗਮਨ ਸੈਨਾ
(ਮਨਸਾ) ਵਰਗੇ 'ਹਿੰਦੂ ਅੱਤਵਾਦੀ ਸੰਗਠਨ' ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ। ਉੱਜੜੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਨਾਟਕ ਆਦਿ
ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਨ ਰਿਹਾੜੇ ਗਿਰਜੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਾਈਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਹਮਲੇ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਨੇਨਾਂ ਦੀ
ਦਿੱਖਤ ਚੱਟੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਹਿੰਦੂ ਵੋਜ, ਅਰਥ ਸੈਨਿਕ ਬਲ, ਪੁਲਿਸ ਅਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਅੱਤਵਾਦੀ ਸੰਗਠਨ 3
ਲੱਖ ਇਸਾਈਆਂ, ਚਾਣੀ ਲੱਖ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਅਤੇ 90 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਤ ਦੇ ਘਾਟ ਉਤਾਰ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ।

ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੱਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਦਬਾਉਣਾ ਕੋਈ ਲੋਕਤੰਤਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਹ
ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਲੰਘਣਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਅਧਾਰ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਮੁਲਕ
ਦੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਨੀਤੀ ਦੀ ਹਮਾਇਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ, ਜਿਸ ਤਹਿਤ ਇਕ ਖਾਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਉਪਰ ਫ਼ਲ ਕਪਟ ਨਾਲ
ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੇਣ ਤੋਂ ਮੂੰਹ ਮੋੜ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਉਪਰ
ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਦਾ ਜਮਾਵਰੂ ਹੱਕ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਦੀ ਤੁਰਸੀ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਾਡੀ
ਲੜਾਈ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੇ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੱਕ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਿੰਦੂਸਤਾਨ ਤੋਂ
ਸਿਰਫ ਉਹ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਮੰਗਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਸਾਡਾ ਸੰਨ 1947 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਹੱਕ ਸੀ। ਮੈਂ ਯੂਰਪੀਅਨ
ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਮਰਤਾ ਸਹਿਤ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਘਰ ਭਾਵ ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ
ਦਿਲਵਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਮੱਦਦ ਕਰੇ।



ਗੁਰੂ ਪੰਥ ਦਾ ਦਾਸ :
ਜਥੇਦਾਰ ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਨਵੇਸ਼ (ਬੈਲਜੀਅਮ)
ਪਤਾ : ਖਾਲਿਸਤਾਨ ਹਾਊਸ, ਫੱਲਦਰੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਗਲੀ,
ਮਕਾਨ ਨੰਬਰ 11, 1000 ਬਰੁਸਲਜ਼, ਬੈਲਜੀਅਮ।
ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ : 0032.2.511.62.50